THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 119. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine proves it to be the most perfect remedy ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of

Diabetes,
Loss of Muscular Energy,
Physical Prostration,
Indigestion,
Non-retention or
Incontinency of
Urine,
Irritation,
Inflammation, or Ulceration of
the Bladder
and Kidneys,
Diseases of the
Prostate Gland,
Stone in the Bladder,
Calculus, and
all Diseases or

Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women, or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

These Irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease: and through neglect, the seed of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends the patient's career.

For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by

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FIRST EDITION

LATER BY THE CUBA CABLE.

The Tortola Subsidence.

Further Details of the Porto Rico Disaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTO RICO.

The Late Storm—Whole Streets in Ruins—The Loss Incalculable.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Later advices from Porto Rico are received. The late tempest was more severe than the two terrible gales which visited the ill-fated island previous to 1850. All the towns have been terribly desolated. One thousand houses have been laid in ruins, and three thousand have been severely damaged.

In some instances the houses along entire streets have been demolished, and the roadway entirely hidden by the ruins.

No news whatever has been received regarding the effects of the storm in the central portion of the island, where, on the savannahs, numerous herds are pastured; but elsewhere the cattle have been killed and the fields swept entirely bare. The loss is incalculable. The merchants of the island have demanded that flour, corn, provisions, etc., shall be entered duty free.

TORTOLA.

Submerging of the Island—It Remains Under Water for Eight Hours.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Later advices from Porto Rico state that during the late terrible gale the little island of Tortola, of the Virgin Group, entirely disappeared, being completely submerged, it is said, for eight hours. Every living thing, man or animal, upon it perished.

VENEZUELA.

Laguayra a Naval Post.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Advices from Venezuela state that Laguayra, a port on the Caribbean Sea, and the principal port of the republic, has been erected into a naval post.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Feeble Condition of Thad. Stevens—His Views on the Approaching Session of Congress and the Next Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Thad. Stevens is not so well to-day after the excitement of yesterday. It is evident that he is in a rapid decline, mentally and physically. His conversation upon subjects which have long occupied his mind is disconnected and broken, with frequent pauses, manifesting a great effort to confine himself to consecutive trains of thought. At intervals a gleam of enthusiasm passes over his mind, when he brightens up and utters sentences with vigor and emphasis, but soon relapses into a kind of intellectual torpor. Physically he is greatly emaciated and enfeebled by his recent illness. If Mr. Stevens finds strength sufficient to enable him to attend the sessions of the coming Congress he will be unable to take part in its proceedings, and it is the general impression that it will be his last session. Notwithstanding his reduced condition he uses every effort to converse with his friends and urge upon them a vigorous prosecution of the measures which have been inaugurated under his direction. He says that his health will not permit him to introduce either of the bills he had in view for the coming session. The first—on the subject of universal suffrage—he says he considers will not be passed. The other—respecting the suspension of civil officers, pending the trial for impeachment—he considers necessary for the reason of the absurdity of the arraignment of an officer for crime or misdemeanor, allowing him meanwhile to exercise the functions of his office. In his conversation upon this subject he displays unusual interest, showing a disposition, if it were in his power, to increase the embarrassments of the radicals by adding the weight of this question to their burdens. Mr. Stevens admits his desire to bring in such a bill; but his inability to vindicate it properly compels him to forego its introduction. As to the effect of the elections on the people, he says he feels no doubt of the continued supremacy of radical ideas. He considers the election of a radical President next fall as certain, and censures the controversies which have been set up in canvassing the merits of the different parties mentioned as desirable candidates. Respecting the Southern people, he declares they must be whipped into submission to the doctrines set forth by Congress if they do not peaceably accept the situation from a radical standpoint. In the loss of the influence and authority of Mr. Stevens the radical element will lose the concentration which has hitherto characterized their operations. The organization of this faction will suffer materially; and there seems to be little doubt that much of its strength will be wasted in the conflict of rival contestants for the leadership made vacant by the broken energies of their late champion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. Felix McCloskey in Conference with Mr. Johnson on Presidential Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Mr. Felix McCloskey, of New York, arrived in town this morning, and had a long interview with Mr. Johnson after Cabinet meeting. Felix is fierce in his denunciation of the Democrats who are running down to Washington to get offices, and deluding the President with false representations relative to the support he is likely to receive from the Democrats of New York for the next Presidency. He says that he (Felix) told Andrew Johnson that Seymour was the man for the next President; that he (Seymour) was the first choice of the men in New York, and that if they found it unsafe to put his name forward they would take General W. T. Sherman and John B. Haskin, of York. He furthermore informed Mr. Johnson that the intentions of the Democrats are, in the event of the Republicans nominating General Grant, to pit General Sherman against him, but if the radicals decide on Mr. Chase, then Mr. Seymour is to be their standard-bearer. But that in any case he (Mr. Johnson) had not the ghost of a chance of being nominated by a Democratic Convention. Mr. Johnson replied that he was not a candidate, and that under no circumstances could he be induced to accept a nomination from either party. Felix next alluded to the office of Secretary of State, and said that if he (Mr. Johnson) for a moment supposed that Mr. Seymour would accept the portfolio of the State Department, he was very much mistaken, and he doubted that there was a prominent Democrat in New York who would connect himself with his Administration. Mr. Johnson reiterated his statement that he was not a candidate, but said that an indorsement of his policy by some party was all he desired; that he was tired and wearied with the cares of office, and that he needed for the balance of his days quiet and repose.

F. McCloskey, *loquitur*—There was a time, Mr. Johnson, when it would have been possible to get you the Democratic nomination, but it has passed forever. I think, however, you can get an endorsement of your policy from them.

The President—That's all I want.

Felix—Do you know, Mr. President, that were it not for the adroit management of Mr. John B. Haskin the Committee on Resolutions at Albany would have pitched into you?

The President—I have heard so.

Felix—'Tis true, by ——! And now take my advice. Tell all those fellows who come down here looking for office, and promising you that they will support you in the Nominating Convention, and work for you, to go home again. They are a shameless set of rascals, and they look on everything they get from you as a clear gain.

The President—Is that so, Felix?

Felix—Yes, sir, it is so—every word of it Bible truth.

Mr. McCloskey here took his leave of the President, having assured him before his departure that he would watch those fellows, and tell him all about them.

The President—Do, Felix. I shall be glad to see you at any time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SENATOR WILSON.

His View of the Duty of the Southern Blacks—The Cotton Tax.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, has written the following letter to a colored man who is a candidate for the Reconstruction Convention in North Carolina:—

NATICK, Mass., Nov. 8.—Mr. James H. Harris—My Dear Sir:—I am glad to see you are in nomination for the Convention, and, I trust, sure of an election. Regarding you, my dear sir, to be one of the foremost men of your race in the country, and knowing the noble part you are taking for restoration in your State, I write you now to say that you and your race have a great duty to perform in this time of trial. Republican defeats, no matter how caused, impose upon the colored men of the States lately in rebellion great responsibilities. May our Heavenly Father give you all devotion, courage, and wisdom to do the mighty work before you!

In these days of disaster I indulge the hope that God has willed it that the poor, hated black men, enfranchised by Congress, shall have the honor of bringing into the Union the rebellious States with the equal rights of all men assured.

Never was a grander task imposed upon men than is now imposed upon the seven hundred thousand colored men of the South. They hold in their hands the fate of their race. If they are firm, true, moderate, and self-sacrificing, they, with the loyal men, and the true men compromised by the Rebellion, will win in spite of the President and their enemies South and North.

Do not, my dear sir, fear Congress. We will not retreat a single inch. Congress will stand like a rock in defense of its policy of reconstruction. Depend upon this. Patriotism, liberty, justice—all demand that Congress shall stand firm against powerful foes and weak friends. Do your whole duty. Reconstruct your State. Secure equal rights for all. Provide schools, equalize taxation, encourage industry, and you will shame us of the loyal North into doing justice. Let confiscation be, as it should be, an unspoken word in your State. It has no meaning here.

When in the South last spring, I saw that the colored men would vote for a reconstruction that gave to their race equal rights; and I saw, too, that only liberty-loving, loyal men, and men compromised by the Rebellion, who were sincere, true and brave would stand the test. I honor the men who nobly support the plan of reconstruction that disfranchises them. I want no better test of fidelity to the country than many men, under civil disabilities, have shown by supporting reconstruction; and I shall vote to relieve these men of their disabilities at the earliest day. We can and we ought to trust such men.

I came home from the South with the conviction that the cotton tax ought to be repealed, and that it ought to apply to the crop of this year; and I am confirmed in this conviction by all I hear from your section. I hope Congress will at once repeal the cotton tax, and remove the civil disabilities of the men who are doing all they can to restore peace and give equal rights to all. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

VIRGINIA.

Dedication of a Normal High School Building for Colored Persons—Address of Chief Justice Chase—Hunnicutt Castigated by the Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Chief Justice Chase was present to-night in Richmond at the dedication of the Normal high school building for colored persons, and delivered an address. He said by the fiat of God the fetters had been struck from the limbs of millions of aged slaves, and they had become free. Having become freedmen, they necessarily became citizens with all of the responsibilities and privileges of citizens. Being citizens, it was necessary that they should be educated to accomplish this end. Teachers at first came from the North; then societies were formed to further the object, and he was glad to know that the great society of which he had the honor to be President had been instrumental in erecting the building which was being dedicated, and which he hoped would accomplish much good. The work of educating freedmen was but just begun; but by organized efforts much would be effected, and the day was not far distant when the States of the South would have a system of free schools in which all might be educated—schools in which there would be no discrimination. He hoped the day was not far distant when the hills and valleys of the South would be glorified and blessed by schoolhouses. He had said several years ago, in a speech made on a similar occasion, that he might live to see the day that the sun would not shine on the footprints of a slave in America, when no slave should tread the soil of Virginia, and he thanked God that that hope had been realized. The work of educating the colored people had commenced, and would not stop. It could not go backwards, but would be pushed forward until all of them were educated and Christianized.

Governor Pierpont, General Brown, Judge Bond, and other prominent gentlemen were present. The audience was composed of about equal parts of white and colored people.

It is stated that Hunnicutt had an interview with Judge Chase last night, and received a severe castigation from him for his extreme radical utterances. He was told that he misrepresented the party, and brought it into discredit in the State.

The caucusing between Judge Chase and those of his party who support his claims for the Presidential nomination in this State was continued to-day. Extreme reticence marked their counsels.

Professor Harkness did not have an opportunity to make observations last night in Richmond, on account of the cloudy weather.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Memorial to Abolish the Cotton Tax Adopted—Passage of an Ordinance Abolishing Jones County.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 15.—The Convention to-day has been occupied almost exclusively upon local business.

William Burton presented a memorial to Congress from the Committee on Cotton Tax. The memorial, which was adopted, prays for the repeal of the cotton tax, and asks further that such taxes as have been collected since September 1 shall be refunded to the producer.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the capital of the State from Montgomery to some more central site.

The report of the Committee on Representation was presented. The report proposes to leave the present system of county representation unchanged.

The Convention to-day passed its first ordinance, which abolished the new county of Jones. Another caucus is to be held to-night upon the suffrage question.

—Husband—That's good butter, my love. Wife—It should be, dear, at one and six a pound. The man wanted two shillings, and I was going out of his shop saying "he was the dearest man," when he came down to one and six. I can't think what made him alter his price—can you, dear? [The "dear" changes his butter man.]

SECOND EDITION

THE FIRE IN CINCINNATI YESTERDAY.

A Total Loss of $30,000.

Rebel School Teachers to be Employed in Baltimore.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 16—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; U. S. 5-20s, 70 9-16; Illinois Central, 83¼; Erie Railroad, 47¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Cotton is easier; prices declined 1-16 on American descriptions. Uplands, 8 7-16; Orleans, 8 11-16. Breadstuffs are steady, and Provisions and Produce unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Newspaper Attack Upon Mr. Stevens—A Choice Morsel of Bathos.

The *Intelligencer* to-day makes a fierce attack upon "Old Thad. Stevens," as it styles him. It says, "He is the incarnation of punishment; he revels in the power to convict and to slay; his Heaven is where systems are broken into fragments and high principles made the sport of his ignorant followers. His mission is to destroy the works of antecedent time, and to delight in the disorders, griefs, and sufferings of his fellow-men.

"His notions of crime are all centred upon those acts which contravene the wisdom of his line of conduct or the justice of his policy. Without pride or sensibility of character, he is a ruler to play with his associates, while he leads them on to certain ruin and destruction. Too old to be baffled or defeated easily, he cares not a fig for the fate of those whom he draws into the meshes of his hateful works of disintegration and death."

Helper vs. The African.

Hinton Rowan Helper, author of "The Impending Crisis," is out in this morning's *Intelligencer* in a five-column letter, from Nashville, N. C., upon the condition of the African race in the Southern States and the depressing effect of their presence as a part of the population, whether as slaves or freedmen. He advocates colonizing the blacks as the only means of elevating the white race.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Teaching Treason—National Bank Case—E. A. Pollard's Condition, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The Democratic City Council has, by the action of Mayor Banks, appointed a new Board of School Commissioners, consisting of twenty members, whose purpose is to change and renovate the entire excellent public school system. It is understood that all the old loyal teachers will be turned out, and Southern secessionist teachers, men and women, put in their places, and new school books adopted more congenial to Southern sentiment, thus teaching the young notions of Southern chivalry and enthusiasm for the "lost cause," with only *quasi* respect for the old flag.

The case of the National Bank at Elkton against the First National Bank at Norfolk, Virginia, to recover a balance of one hundred thousand dollars, is being arbitrated here. The Cashier of the National Bank at Elkton disappeared last September, and the case grew out of a discrepancy in accounts.

Hon. Judge Bartol, Daniel Britton, and L. E. Bank are the arbitrators.

Several canal-boats, which left Havre-de-Grace on Wednesday, have been lost in the Chesapeake.

E. A. Pollard is still in a critical condition. The papers here are severe to-day on the Wises.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Honolulu dates of the 2d report the United States steamer Lackawanna, the French war steamer Venus, and the English war steamer Alert in port. At the same time the Lackawanna sails for a cruise to the Windward Islands. On the 6th the Alert is bound for Valparaiso, and thence home. The Venus sailed for Tahiti October 28.

The master and steward of the English barque Gaeshing were arrested for smuggling. The Idaho spoke the whale ships Matillas, Navy, and Roman, at the entrance of the harbor of Honolulu, bound in.

The Nicaragua steamer America sailed to-day.

The Yellow Jacket Mining Company have levied an assessment of one hundred dollars per share.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The fire corner of Linn and Clark streets yesterday, destroyed twenty frame buildings. The loss is $30,000, which is partly insured.

CANADA.

Mr. McGee Urges the Continued Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—The Ottawa Fire.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Last night the debate on the address in answer to the speech from the throne came at length to an end. Mr. McGee made a long, rambling speech, in which he advised the Government not to let the period for the suspension of the habeas corpus act expire, for he believed that as soon as an opportunity occurred there would again be an attempt made to do in Canadian cities what the Fenians are endeavoring to do in Great Britain.

Messrs. Angevine and Smith, of New Brunswick, spoke against the unconstitutional manner in which confederation had been carried, and Mr. Tilley, of the same province, spoke on the side of the Government, of which he is a member.

There was a large fire here night before last at the store of Messrs. C. T. Bate & Co. The loss is estimated at $100,000. There was $42,000 insurance on the stock—$10,000 by the Hartford and $5000 by the Home.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from Hon. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Hon. E. G. Spalding, Buffalo, N. Y.—My Dear Sir:—Your note of the 6th inst. has been received. If some one who believes in high-toned swindling will write in favor of open repudiation I will agree to give the subject the consideration of a careful reading. But I have not the patience to read anything advocating the sneaking expedient of paying the national debt in depreciated currency. The Secretary of the Treasury is sound on that subject, and in his forthcoming annual report will address an argument to Congress and the country that I am sure will please you and those who are neither knaves nor fools.

The finance question is to become the leading one in the reorganization of parties, and I had hoped that such men as Butler and Stevens would have remained with the great body of their friends. Having an abiding faith in the honesty of the people, I believe the question will be settled honestly, and that honest Americans will be spared the shame of having their nation stigmatized as a land of cheats and swindlers. Very truly your friend,

F. E. SPINNER.

General Butler's Views on the Finances

The following letter from General Butler was in reply to a citizen of Milwaukee, who had declared his views, as given in the Boston *Advertiser*, "flat repudiation:"—

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 8.—Dear Sir:—Yours of October 23 has reached me. My financial propositions are not repudiation; they hold the nation to the fulfilment of the contract, but no more. Argument is wasted upon any person who does not see the distinction between Mr. Pendleton's proposition and mine. One proposes to issue promises to pay without interest sufficient to redeem all the bonds which bear interest; the other proposes to borrow money on a new loan to pay an indebtedness of the United States according to its terms. Mine is neither unjust, unconstitutional, nor illegal. You had better read them carefully again.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Peter Yates, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.

Connecticut Bank Embezzlements.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Hartford, has found true bills against John R. Conklin, cashier of the First National Bank of New Milford, for embezzling over $53,000. The embezzlements covered the last 18 months, but were concealed by false entries in several accounts. The Mercantile National Bank of New York, and Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of New York, are reported to be victims. To the discount account of the bank there is a debit of over $30,000, which was abstracted in separate sums at different times.

It is said that one of the employes of the bank was aware for some time that Conklin was defalcating, and that the disclosure was eventually made by Conklin to the Directors when this employe had pressed him hard to discontinue the course which he had been pursuing. Conklin enjoyed every opportunity for embezzlement, as the Directors held no stated meetings, and the President and Cashier had entire charge of the discounts. Conklin was permitted to leave the town without any interference from the bank authorities, and when subsequently arrested at Poughkeepsie they declined to demand his retention. All of the money, except about $6000 worth of property, which has been restored, is a total loss. The surplus of the bank, with its earnings since the discovery, leaves its capital unimpaired.

William H. Barnum, a nephew of Mr. P. T. Barnum, and teller in the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport, is accused of embezzling about $41,000. He was detected last summer, but has not since been arrested. His embezzlements are supposed to have begun in 1863, when the bank was a State institution. Nearly all the stolen money was abstracted by manipulating the deposit account. The discovery of the defalcations was made by the cashier offering to write up some depositors' pass-books, which Barnum had failed to do. Barnum immediately left Bridgeport under pretense of his wife's illness at Saratoga. It is said that the Bank has already unsuccessfully spent $2100 for detective service.

In 1863 Mr. P. T. Barnum gave bonds in $15,000 for his nephew; but the bank did not require a yearly renewal of the bonds as required by law. In May last a new bond was taken out for the same amount, signed by Mr. P. T. Barnum, young Barnum's father, and a Mr. Tomlinson, for $5000 each. In the last bond the word "dollars" was omitted, making the bond read "fifteen thousand" simply, and it is said that, taking advantage of this informality, Mr. P. T. Barnum refuses to pay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE GRAND PYRAMID OF EGYPT.—The Great Pyramid of Egypt is the largest building ever erected by man. What its uses were no one has ever discovered; and whence the granite for building it came is not known, as none is nearer than Mount Sinai. It is perfectly symmetrical, 762 feet on each side. It was made plain to the meridian, without hieroglyphics or secret inscriptions, as all burial-places of antiquity did have which are found everywhere else. The structure is on the most correct principles of geometry. It coincides in pointing with the North Star, or that star which, in the precession of the equinoxes, four thousand years ago was the North Star. It stands a monument of itself, nothing else.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105¼ for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5-20s; 107¼ for July, '65, 5-20s; 113 for 6s of 1881; and 105½ for June and July 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@101½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48 69 100@49¾, no change; Norristown at 64, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 125, no change. 57 was bid for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 51 for Lehigh Valley; 20¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 18; 75 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Consolidation sold at 44; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 55½ for Girard; 29 for Manufacturers'; and 70 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30½, a decline of ½ on the closing price last evening; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20, no change. 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for Morris Canal; 88½ for Morris Canal preferred; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 45 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 139⅞; 12 M., 139⅞; 1 P. M., 140, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 7 per cent., without special activity, with occasional loans at less. Stocks are, however, flat, and at quite small interest in many cases. Commercial paper is easier to use and more confidence is felt among traders. The losses in all departments of commerce have been heavy, and confidence in the stability of merchants a good deal shaken; but in the absence of an accelerated movement in the reduction of legal-tenders, the opinion gains ground that the troubles of borrowers have reached their highest degree. It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury and the President will be in accord as to the necessity of prompt resumption of specie payments, and urge their views with vigor."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says:—

"There are no new features in the money market. Business at the banks is quite dull, and in mercantile circles there is comparatively little doing. The demand for discounts is light, though in some quarters there is a disposition to overdraw for a few days. The shipments to the country are trifling. The rates of interest are unchanged. Exchange is scarce, and selling between banks at a premium of 40c. Some shipments of currency are being made. The counter rates are steady at ¼@1-10 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 2 series	105⅛	400 sh Leh N stk	30⅜
$200 City 6s, New	101⅛	25 sh Leh V R	25⅝
$600 do New	101⅛	60 sh Penna R	60
$400 do New	101⅛	3 do	60
$1000 do New	101⅛	100 sh Sch N Pf	20
$500 do New	101⅛	5 do	21
$4000 do New, la	101⅛	100 sh Read R	47⅜
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	la. 93⅜	22 sh 13th & 15th	48

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1st series	103⅛	600 sh Read R	48⅝
$700 do	85 103⅛	67 sh Consol'n Bk	43
$1100 City 6s, New	101⅛	23 do	43
$800 do municip	101⅛	2 sh Leh V R	31⅝
$1000 do New	la. 101⅛	do 55wn	31⅝
$1000 Leh Val 6s	91	2 sh Leh Nav	31⅝
5 sh C & Am B	20.125	100 do opg	31⅝
2 do	20.125	100 do	31⅝
10 sh Norrist'n R	64	100 sh Phil & E	20⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; do. 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105¼; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7-30s, June, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¾@116⅞; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116; do., October, 1865, 115¼@116. Gold, 139¾@140; Silver, 134@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139¾@140; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do., July, 1867, 107¼@107½; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅝; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7-30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½. Gold, 139¾@140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16.—The demand for Flour is confined to the wants of the home consumers, but prices, in consequence of the light receipts and stocks, and the relatively high rates of Wheat, are well sustained. Sales of a few hundred barrels for consumption at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8 50@9·50 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do., and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime lots meet with a fair demand at fair prices. Sales of common and prime red at $2·20@2·35. Rye has advanced; sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·65. Corn is in moderate request and firmer. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1.40, and 25,000 bushels Western mixed at $1·37½@1·38½. Oats are less firm. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 68@75 cents.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $6·75@7·87½ ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·40 to $2·65. Flaxseed sells at $2·45@2·50.

Bark—15 hnds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $55 per ton.

Whisky is unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Stocks are strong with a large business. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Reading, 97½. Canton Co., 48¾; Erie Railroad, 74½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾; Michigan Central, 109⅜; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 114⅜; Cumberland preferred, 126½; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Hudson River, 126; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108⅛; do. 1864, 105⅞; do. 1865, 106⅜; do. 1865, new, 107⅜; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 105⅛. Sterling Exchange has advanced ½; sales at 109¾. Gold, 139⅞. Money, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 8 00 barrels—State, $8.50@10·20; Western, $9 75@13; Ohio, $8·50@12·75; Southern, $10@14 25; California, 12@13·75. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c. Corn dull; mixed Western, $1·34@1·35. Oats quiet; Western, 78@78½c. Rye and Barley dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....46 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Idella, Davis, Liverpool, Workman & Co.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, Key West, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr R. W. Brown, Rodman, New London, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Mary, Carll, Brayton, J. Mason & Co.

Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Georgetown, do.

Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr S. Clark, Griffing, New London, do.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, New London, do.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Fall River, do.

Schr Revenue, Gandy, Fall River, do.

Schr Nellie True, Humes, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr L. Law, York, Stonington, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Greenport, do.

Schr C. Stetson, Somers, Braintree, do.

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Providence, Hammett & Neill.

Schr J. S. Weldin, Bowen, Washington, Captain.

Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Str Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. Allen.

Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, 5 days from New London, with stone to captain.

Schr L. H. Marvel, Quillin, 5 days from Richmond, with oil iron to captain.

Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Jersey City.

Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, from Norwich.

Schr S. Clark, Griffing, from Norwich.

Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Newport.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Salem.

Schr J. S. Weldin, Bowen, from Bristol.

Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Mystic.

Schr C. Stetson, Somers, from Braintree.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Boston.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, from Boston.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Boston.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Garwood, from Boston.

Schr R. Law, York, from Providence.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Providence.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Providence.

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Providence.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

Barque Horatio Sprague, from Cardiff.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Open Sea Coombs, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Henry May, Franklin, hence, at Fall River 14th inst.

Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, hence, at Newport 14th instant.

Schr J. C. McShain, Johnson, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 14th inst.

Schr Almira Wooley, hence for Norwich, at New London 14th inst.

Schr J. S. Safford, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr G. H. Squire, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 14th inst.

Schr J. Price, Nickerson, hence, at Fall River 13th instant.

Schr Moonlight, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at New London 14th inst.

Schrs American Eagle and Trade Wind, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr W. A. Crocker from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 14th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Nov. 15—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Laird, from Glasgow.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, from London.

Brig Foam, Jenkins, from Malaga.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The National Bank Currency.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The approaching session of Congress is likely to become memorable for the number of financial measures submitted to its discussion. The questions of currency contraction, of payment of the national debt, of further greenback issues, and of the substitution of greenbacks for the notes of national banks, will all be brought up for decision at an early day; but unlike the many financial measures passed during the last six years, those now to be brought forward are being discussed in advance of Congress, and there is a fair chance that we shall thus be saved from further legislative crudities such as now afflict us. The National Bank act is one of the many specimens of the blundering legislation sometimes extracted from Congress by ignorance, cupidity, and party zeal. Under the provisions of that act many honorable men have organized national banks in all parts of the country, and have invested in them time, money, character, and ability. The investment has generally proved a very profitable one, mainly owing to the privilege given to these banks to issue paper money, the now well-known national bank currency.

This currency was at first very popular everywhere, but latterly public opinion has somewhat changed, and it has come to be generally understood that this currency, while very profitable to the banks, is also very expensive to the people: hence the proposition recently made, and certain to be urged upon Congress, to substitute greenbacks for the national currency, seems to be received with almost universal favor. It would seem natural that the owners of national banks should feel aggrieved at an attempt to deprive them of valuable privileges conferred upon them by law, and should use every legitimate means to defeat it.

Stripped of all technicalities, the case stands precisely as follows:—When the greenbacks or United States currency were first issued, it was generally understood that they were a temporary expedient only, that they were, in the phraseology of the times, emphatically a "war measure," and that with the end of the war the existence of the greenbacks was to come to an end likewise. An irredeemable paper currency was entirely antagonistic to the general feeling and judgment of the country; and although, in the total absence of all currency at the time the act was passed, the legal-tenders or greenbacks were received as an inestimable blessing, yet there has been no time since when the sober thought of the people has not looked upon them as intruders to be expelled as soon as possible, and has not reverted with natural longing to the promised return to specie payments and a currency redeemable in coin. This desirable result, among others, it was thought could and would be obtained through the national banks.

They were to be allowed to issue bank-notes or currency to the amount of three hundred millions (the amount of currency which it was supposed would be required in times of peace), and these notes they were bound to redeem on demand in "legal-tender" currency. As long as there were greenbacks in circulation, the national banks could redeem their notes in that kind of "legal-tender." But the supply of greenbacks was to be, and is now being, rapidly reduced by contraction; a time will soon come when there will be no longer any greenbacks out, and then the national banks will be compelled to redeem their notes in the only kind of "legal-tender" left, viz.: gold and silver coin, and thus specie payments were to be restored. In order to have ample security that the banks would, according to agreement, redeem the notes so issued when called upon, they were required to purchase and deposit in the Treasury at Washington an amount of United States bonds equal to or a little larger than the amount of currency they were allowed to issue. These bonds of course belong to the banks, although temporarily pledged to the United States Treasury, and the interest accruing on them is regularly paid to the banks, as it would be to any other owner. There seems at first sight nothing objectionable in this, but there is nevertheless much.

The original founders of a national bank contribute in greenbacks a capital of a million of dollars. With these greenbacks they buy a million of bonds; the bonds are deposited in Washington, where they draw six per cent. interest in coin or seven per cent. interest in currency. The bank thus secures six or seven per cent. interest on its capital, the same as any other capitalist who invests his money in bonds; but the bank, in addition, receives from the Treasury a million of national bank bills, which are money in all parts of the United States, and which the bank can loan in Wall street or anywhere else for another seven per cent. per annum. It is evident that capital invested in a national bank gets a double rate of interest—one seven per cent. from the people who borrow its bills, and another seven per cent. from the United States Treasury for interest on the bonds deposited with it. The seven per cent. paid by the Treasury is, of course, paid by the people at large, and it is this interest, amounting to over twenty millions of dollars per annum, which it is proposed to save by substituting greenbacks for the notes of the national banks. If, instead of selling to the national banks the three hundred millions of bonds, against which they are authorized to issue *their* currency, the Treasury had in the first instance issued three hundred millions of its own currency—greenbacks—it is evident that there would have been no more currency out and no less than there is now; that the total of the national debt would have been no larger than it is now; but that three hundred millions more of that debt would have been free of interest instead of costing, as they now do, over twenty millions of dollars annually, which are taken from the people by taxation, to be put in the pockets of the national bank stockholders. This is the great error, the great wrong, of the National Bank act, and the all but unanimous voice of the country demands that the error should be corrected and the wrong redressed.

As matters now stand, a one-dollar national bank note is nothing more than a promise to pay a one-dollar greenback on demand. The popular argument is, that if the greenback itself is, as it must be, preferable to any promise to furnish it, no mattar how substantial or well secured, and the greenback, the actual thing, can be had without cost to the people, it is a self-evident absurdity to make the people pay a heavy tax for somebody's promise to furnish that greenback on demand. The argument, we take it, is unanswerable. But the remedial measure, so readily deduced from this argument, to substitute greenbacks for the national notes, to let the cheap actual thing promised take the place of the expensive promise, is more open to objection.

In the first place, the practical execution of the measure is fraught with great and serious difficulty. The bonds deposited in the Treasury certainly belong to the banks. Congress may withdraw the right to issue currency against these bonds, but it cannot compel the banks to sell them. It is true, if the banks are deprived of their currency they may be forced to sell their bonds from want of money, but they will then sell them in the open market and get the current price, which is far above the nominal par value of the bonds. If the Government declares its willingness to buy the bonds of the banks at market price, who is to fix that price, and which market price is to be taken—that of the day when the law is passed, or that of the day when the bank surrenders its currency, or that of any other day? And if the Government buys these bonds at market price, paying the heavy premium on them (what injustice to other bondholders!), why should not the bonds of the banks alone be redeemed? Or if the banks are compelled or allowed to sell their bonds in the open market, what disastrous fluctuations would result from the sudden or even gradual sale of such an immense additional amount of securities! what loss would result to the banks and to a thousand other innocent holders! It is very easy to say the banks shall call in their currency, but do they control it? It is in the hands of the people, who want it for their daily business transactions, and who will not take the trouble to present it for redemption, unless compelled by a threat of depreciation. And what effect would it have on the business of the country if the national currency were suddenly threatened with depreciation? Why, every bank and private banker, every merchant or retail dealer, every manufacturer in the United States would be bankrupt in less than a month, and thousands of people thrown out of employment and brought to the verge of starvation. A cry of distress runs through the land at Mr. McCulloch's persistent contraction of four millions a month; but to compel redemption of the national currency is equal to contraction of three hundred millions in a day. We could fill a column with the enumeration of practical difficulties in the way of the measure proposed, but practical difficulties rarely trouble visionaries and demagogues.

We have said that the practical difficulties in the way of substituting greenbacks for the national bank notes will prove very serious, and, perhaps, insurmountable. We now propose to show that the object sought to be obtained by the proposed substitution can be better obtained in a different manner. The real cause of complaint is none other than the excessive cost to the people of the currency furnished them by the national banks. If the banks desire to retain the business of furnishing the people with money, let them offer to do it at less cost. The banks now get seven per cent. per annum on their currency from borrowers, and seven per cent. per annum on their bonds from the Treasury, or the people at large. Let the banks be satisfied with seven per cent. per annum on their currency, and three per cent. per annum on their bonds. Let the National Bank act be amended so that on all bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for national currency only one-half of the usual interest be allowed; or, in other words, that the banks be required to pay into the Treasury one-half of the interest on their deposited bonds in return for the privilege of issuing currency. They will still make money out of the privilege; not so much as they have been making, but fully as much as the people are willing to let them make, and much more than they will make if the privilege be entirely withdrawn.

Business throughout the country is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The natural reaction from years of wasteful national and individual extravagance is aggravated by the wretched condition of our currency. The currency can only be made worse and all its attendant evils intensified by violent changes now. It is not to the interest of the banks or of the people at large that these changes should be enforced; but enforced they will be, unless the banks meet the popular demand by voluntary concessions. The feeling pervades the community with almost perfect unanimity that a law which gives to the national banks fourteen per cent. interest on their capital, in the midst of general depression in business, is an anomaly and absolutely unendurable. The difficulties in the way of substituting greenbacks for the national notes, and the indisposition to tamper with the currency now, incline the people to concessions. Let the banks meet them in a similar spirit, and they may still save a part of their valuable privileges; if not, they will lose the whole.

Impartial vs. Universal—A Distinction with a Difference.

From the N. Y. Times.

We notice that most of the Republican journals declare themselves in favor of "*impartial* suffrage" in the Southern States. The *Tribune* habitually uses this word in defining its demands. The Albany *Evening Journal* also uses it. Our State Convention declared that "suffrage should be *impartial*." Indeed, since the late elections scarcely any of the Republican newspapers—even those that were most extreme in their radicalism—insist upon *universal* suffrage; they only hold that suffrage, like all other rights civil and political, should be *impartial*—that men should not be excluded from voting solely and exclusively because they are not white.

But the Reconstruction act under which the Southern States are required to reorganize their governments, gives the negroes of those States *universal* suffrage; and requires them to frame State Constitutions which shall do the same thing. Every negro in the South over twenty-one years of age is to be allowed to vote. Now we certainly are not mistaken in saying that this is not what the settled judgment of the Republican party demands or approves. It is not what a majority of the Republican party in Congress demanded or desired. It was forced upon them, against their better judgment and against their deliberate decision in caucus, by a coalition of the Democrats and the radicals, who joined their strength to enforce the position that either *no* negroes should vote, or else that *all* should vote. They drove the Republican party in Congress to this alternative, and, as a matter of necessity and not of choice, they decided in favor of universal negro suffrage.

But the Republican party has never taken the ground, or held the doctrine, that voting was a power to be exercised as a matter of right, without any regard to qualifications. No party in the country has ever taken that ground. All parties, from the foundation of the Government, have held that there must be evidence of qualification of some kind, before the franchise should be conferred. Every person born on the soil must reach the age of twenty-one before he can vote. All parties approve these requirements, and they all involve the theory that suffrage is a political power to be exercised under responsibilities, and upon proof of certain qualifications for it—and not a natural right to be enjoyed without regard to qualifications or responsibilities of any sort. And this is the position held by the Republican party, and by the great body of the people to-day. The action of Congress has placed them in a false position upon this subject, and has apparently committed them to a principle which they do not hold.

If the question were free from "side issues," it would be easily and promptly settled. If it were simply this:—"Are the negroes of the South, as a body, qualified to take part in the reorganization of the Southern State Governments; is it wise or safe to leave *them* to decide what principles shall be embodied in the State Constitutions, what shall be the form and powers of the State Governments, and what shall be the securities for life and property under them?"—there are not ten men out of a thousand in the Republican party who would not say *no*. Nobody believes they are. How should they be? The great mass of them have been kept in the most stolid ignorance all their lives; they can neither read nor write; they have heard nothing of politics and know nothing of the simplest facts of our history or our Government; they have neither the capacity to form opinions nor the material to form them from; and as a matter of necessity, as well as of fact, they will be and are simply tools in the hands of party leaders and wire-pullers on the one side or the other. Circumstances just now throw them into the hands of the Republicans. The weight of their votes can and will be thrown into the Republican scale. And it is this fact which leads the Republicans to accept for them the the principle of universal suffrage, and which, we may add, leads the Democrats to oppose it.

We do not think it would be wise to attempt to change the Reconstruction act in this particular now. In the first place it cannot be done; and in politics nothing is wise which is impossible. Moreover, it would arrest the whole progress of reconstruction, and involve fresh conflicts, complications, and delays in a matter where delay is of itself one of the worst things that can happen. But the Reconstruction act reserves to Congress the whole business of revising the Constitutions that may be sent up from the States for its approval. If they contain provisions which Congress does not approve, it can strike them out and send them back for revision and amendment. This seems to us a power which Congress should exercise freely and boldly; and it may so exercise it regard to suffrage as to make the Southern constitutions conform to what is the real sentiment and purpose of the Republican party upon this subject. It can substitute impartial suffrage for universal suffrage. It can forbid the State governments from making bolor alone a ground for disfranchisement, without compelling them to admit ignorance, stolidity, and incapacity to the ballot-box. It can permit them to prescribe such qualifications for the suffrage as they may deem expedient, insisting only that whatever qualifications may be prescribed shall apply to all inhabitants of the State alike, without regard to race or color.

By some such action as this it seems to us the rights of the negroes at the South may be protected, without putting in peril any interest or principle which the Republican party has at heart.

General Grant's Position Defined.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In one of those fits and starts of inspiration which seized poor old afflicted Job, as he lay groaning in the ashes, he exclaimed, "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book." That enemy was doubtless a candidate for some important office, and Job, before the election, wanted to have a crack at him. So it is with these impudent questioners of General Grant, radicals and Copperheads. As Pat said of his pet owl, "He hasn't spoken yet; but from that quizzical look out of the corner of his eye I rather guess he is treating me with silent contimpt."

Let the country rejoice that such is the position of General Grant towards all these impertinent, self-appointed, cross-examining and pipe-laying politicians, who want to know whether, on the nigger question, and all other questions, he sides with Ben Butler, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Chief Justice Chase, "Old Ben Wade," "Old Buck," Vallandigham, or Andy Johnson. Silent contempt is the proper treatment for all these presuming interlopers who come to ask for the precise opinions of General Grant in reference to the issues of the next Presidency. This thing of bringing to the witness stand, and to the test oath of this faction, or that faction, every Presidential candidate, is a vicious innovation in our party politics, which crept in with the beginning of the decline and downfall of the old Jackson democracy. Suppose such a fellow as Forney or one of the Blair family had called upon Washington in his day as a Presidential candidate, and had said to him, "Jones proclaims it, General, that your opinions are so and so. We, on our side of the house, don't believe it; but to end all doubts on the subject, I have come to ask, General, what are your opinions? Are you with Jones, or Smith, or Johnson?" What answer would Washington have given? Simply this:—"John, show this gentleman the door." Nor do we think any old bookworm can produce any report of any such visiting loafer to old John Adams, or to Jefferson, or to Madison, or to Monroe, or to John Quincy Adams. General Jackson was tortured by all sorts of gad-flies, but, when he was first taken up for the Presidency by popular spontaneous combustion, his New Orleans record was deemed enough. It developed the man and the character in which popular instinct detected the practical, resolute statesman wanted at the White House.

Van Buren was a trimmer. He came into the Jacksonian succession by promising to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor;" but as a candidate for another term new questions confronted him, and the politicians began to bother him. So it was in 1840, when a cunning inquisitor, Williams by name, questioned him by letter on slavery in the District of Columbia, Van Buren, looking to the South, pledged himself to veto any bill as President that might be presented him abolishing slavery in the District. This was a shrewd move, but, unfortunately, in that campaign the nigger was swamped in the great money question of that epoch, and Van Buren was swept off in a financial whirlwind. He turned up again in 1844, however, and then, the money question being settled, the nigger on the Texas question loomed up into bold relief. Here we have a curious bit of inside political management. As we remember, to get this thing out of the way it was agreed between Clay and Van Buren early in 1844 that both, if questioned, should oppose the immediate annexation of Texas as involving a war with Mexico, and when called upon by a letter-writer they both did take this ground; and what was the result? Van Buren was shelved in the Democratic Convention by the Southern slaveholding oligarchy. He had a majority vote, but they reached him by a new dodge—the two-thirds rule; and Clay was swamped in the election by Polk—a man who wrote no letters, made no speeches, and of whom the people only knew that he was the Democratic nominee.

In 1848 General Cass, as the Democratic candidate, was crippled South by his letters and speeches on squatter sovereignty, and killed off in the North by Van Buren with his free soil movement against the slave oligarchy. The tide on the nigger question was beginning to turn. Still, General Taylor did much to help himself by refusing to write letters or make speeches on political affairs. All that they could gee out of him was that he was "a Whig, but not an ultra Whig"—the very ticket for General Grant as a Republican.

In 1852 General Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, the first soldier of the land in that day, was literally buried out of sight by a second-rate militia general and county court lawyer, poor Pierce, in consequence of Scott's foolish letters and speeches. The scurvy politicians plucked him and skinned him and cut him into minee meat with the weapons he was kind enough to furnish them. Grant is wiser in his day and generation than Scott.

In 1856 "Pennsylvania's favorite son"—the Lord have mercy upon him! poor "Old Buck"—came in on an *alibi*—yes, an *alibi*. He was not responsible for the blunders of poor Pierce, for he was over in England at the time, and if "Old Buck" wrote any campaign letters he wrote them on the sly, and kept well on the south side of Mason and Dixon; and a pretty mess he made of it. His blunders and his imbecilities brought on the Rebellion, and, whining and drivelling under a cloud of shame and disgrace, he gave way to Abraham Lincoln, whose record was enough for his election, without any more speeches or letters.

What a volume of instruction is here on the slips and fatal mistakes of letter-writing and speech-making Presidential candidates, and how forcibly they vindicate the sagacity of General Grant in standing upon the platform of his official acts and his glorious achievements! Stand fast, General, for you hold again your lines of Petersburg!

Our Treasury Policy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The price of gold for the week ending November 3, 1866, varied from 145⅞ to 148¾. During the past week it has stood at about 141. During the week ending May 20, 1865, soon after the surrender of Lee, and before any policy of contraction had been inaugurated, the premium on gold stood at about 30, with a tendency to still further decline. We see no event in the political history of the country that should have since raised the premium from 30 to 42 cents, and kept it steadily at this higher figure.

One would think, from the persistency with which gold keeps up, that some enormous "gold bull" was engaged in hoarding all the gold he could keep out of the market. Our reconstruction questions are progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected. Their discussion has no more effect to retard industry than political discussions usually do. Nobody seriously anticipates danger from them. Our crops are fair. Why, then, this high premium on gold? It cannot result from want of confidence in the credit of the Government. This never stood higher.

Again we ask, is anybody hoarding the gold? Yes! Secretary McCulloch is hoarding now the enormous sum of about one hundred and twenty millions in gold, or about half the actual quantity of gold in the country. Far more than any individual gold bull could do to keep up the price of gold, by withdrawing it from the market and hoarding it, is done by the Treasury Department, which purports to aim at a return to specie payments. No sooner does the Secretary sell any gold, however small the quantity, or pass it forth in payment of interest, than the price of gold drops with a most suggestive and encouraging promptness. Does it not seem a natural inference that, by selling all the gold in his hands not needed for the payment of interest, he might send the premium down much further? Why not? Gold, now withdrawn from the currency, is like any other commodity. If thrown on the market, its price goes down. If hoarded, its price keeps up. Suppose the Secretary, by diligent hoarding, could collect $240,000,000, or all the gold in the country. Would not the price of it treble and quadruple? Certainly it would. The greatest hoarder of gold does most to keep up its price. One practical bar to specie payments is, therefore, the hoarding policy of Secretary McCulloch.

On May 20, 1865, when gold was down to 130, the Secretary had but $36,000,000, all told, in the Treasury. Now, he has nearly four times that sum in gold. Hence the rise in the premium, when every other circumstance should conduce to a fall. But it is said the Secretary must hoard in order to have the means with which to begin specie payments. Indeed! If hoarding sixty millions more than he needs to pay interest adds from 12 to 18 per cent. to the price of gold, how much must he hoard to bring it down to par?

The theory of the Secretary seems to be, that the way to return to specie payments is to collect gold enough to pay all the Government's debts. This is simply impossible. Under the former period of specie payments, before the war, there was at no time gold enough in the country to pay one-tenth of the obligations of banks and individuals, if payment had been demanded according to the tenor of the obligations and without credit.

The way to return to specie payments is to enhance credit and remove distrust, especially in the obligations of the Government. The present policy of the Government in hoarding gold has precisely the opposite effect. Fear and distrust dictate the policy. The Government fears to take its own promises for its gold, and so practically says to the people, "Beware of these legal-tenders; they are dangerous. Nothing but gold is secure." The Government thus lays down distrust in its own promises as the corner-stone of its financial policy. What wonder that the people are led in some degree to follow suit?

How, then, can our currency, which is now so universally acceptable at a certain uniform discount, be made redeemable at par, dollar for dollar, in gold? We answer, only by removing the mass of causes which operate to put it at a discount. Is inflation of the currency one of these? Only in a very slight degree, if at all. In 1861, Secretary Chase estimated the whole amount of our currency in circulation as follows:—Gold, $275,000,000; bank notes, $202,000,000. Total, $477,000,000. How much have we increased it? The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for October, 1867, gives the

Total of Legal-Tenders in circulation at	$107,000,000
National Bank Notes	293,000,000
State Bank Notes	4,292,183
Add Fractional Currency	27,000,000
Total Currency now circulating	$471,692,183

It thus appears that there are about $6,000,000 less of currency in circulation now than before the war. Meanwhile the corn in Illinois, which then cost 10 cents per bushel, now requires 80 cents in currency to move the crop. So of cotton, beef, pork, etc. At least twice the amount of currency is required to transact the same amount of business. Does it exist? It would not, were there no other elements of currency in circulation than legal-tenders. But in fact our whole national debt is part of our currency. The legal-tenders and the bonds are both alike promises of the Government; and the only possible difference in their value must arise from the amount of interest they bear or the time they have to run. They rise and fall in the market, *pari passu*, like two reservoirs of water connected by a subterranean channel, and which must maintain the same level. It is impossible, therefore, to bring legal-tenders up to par without adding in an equal degree to the gold value of our entire $2,500,000,000 of debt. It is the whole bulk of the debt, and not the bulk of the legal-tenders merely, that prevents resumption. But to make a debt, now worth in gold $1,700,000,000, to be worth in gold its face, or $2,500,000,000, is to add $800,000,000 of the actual value to it which it does not now possess. Whence can this value be infused into it? If depreciation were the result of inflation of the currency merely, its mere contraction might bring the currency to par; but the inflation of the whole debt from $65,000,000 owing before the war to $2,500,000,000 owing to-day, affects the value of the currency or the price of gold, and must be estimated in all efforts to reduce gold to par.

Nor is this all—nor the half. Government and individuals must resume at the same time. The whole mass of the private debts of the people of the country, whether in the form of notes, bonds, mortgages, bank deposits, or any other, and amounting probably to not less than $5,000,000,000 of debt, now worth only 75 cents on the dollar, must be made worth par. How can all this be done? Not by collecting in the hands of the debtors gold enough to pay them with, but by imbuing creditors with such a confidence that they will accept the credit, both of the Government and of individuals, as equal in value to the gold. This must be done by increasing the confidence of the people in our currency, by showing the Government's own confidence in it, and by being willing to part with its gold for it. The policy of hoarding the gold of the country should be abandoned, as an act in itself savoring of distrust by the Government in its own paper, and tending directly to promote distrust in others. Other policies, also, should be pursued; but the above is indispensable.

Wanted—A Man for the Platform.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Democrats for many years have done nothing but blunder in the selection of their Presidential candidates—General McClellan being their last monstrous mistake. It will certainly add to the festive energy of the next election if they will pass over their lean and slippered pantaloons like Buchanan, their available young gentlemen like Pierce, with all the tag-rag-and-bob-tail of patient expediency. Seymour is stale. Johnson is a squeezed orange. Pendleton is promising, but performances are better than promises; and although G. H. P. is our man, and may be said to combine all the political vices which go to make up a perfect Democrat, yet there must be some practical Secessionist—some unreconstructed Judge, or Governor, or General, or Colonel—somebody warmly in favor of the following really Democratic measures:—

1. The repudiation of the National Debt.
2. The assumption of the Confederate Debt.
3. A Constitutional provision against Negro Suffrage.
4. A full, complete, universal, unconditional Act of Oblivion.
5. The restoration of all Confiscated Estates.
6. The re-establishment of Human Slavery wherever it has been abolished.
7. The repeal of all the reconstruction laws.
8. Liberty for White Men, Equality for White Men, and Justice for White Men.
9. Slavery for Black Men, with its consequent Inequality and Injustice.

This is the Democratic platform, pure and natural, without any salt or pepper or convention cooking. Pendleton might stand upon it firmly; but the question is whether Admiral Semmes, or Pollard, or Pike, or some such man, would not make a more majestic and graceful exhibition upon a stage constructed of such materials. Why should an imitation be forced upon the Democracy when the real article can be had for the asking?

Pendleton is good. Pendleton has about as little loyalty as you can reasonably expect in a man who may need Northern votes. Pendleton holds to several beautifully outrageous doctrines. We are for Pendleton, always provided a more venomous enemy of the Union cannot be found. This, it may be contended by his promoters, is unlikely; but the Democracy cannot tell until they have made an exhaustive examination. We are afraid that they do not do perfect justice to the diminutive virtues and caoutchouc consciences of several of their most disreputable leaders. We are for fair play, and the prize to the foulest!

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1866, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,

NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware. See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 2 5 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

2 2 1stuth 24t2p M. C. S.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 12rp PHILADELPHIA.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, [2 14]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CHARGE OF AIDING IN THE CIRCULATION OF COUNTERFEITS.—Emma Bavis has been bound over by United States Commissioner Smith, on the charge of aiding in the circulation of counterfeit money. Emily Young, residing at No. 1241 Hanover street, testified that in the month of January last defendant came to her brother's house, having in her possession two hundred dollars in amount of two-dollar bills on the United States National Bank, which she said she had brought for Josiah Bright; the notes were handed to the mother of witness, to be given to Bright when he came, he wanting them, as was represented, for a man named "Big Bill." When Bright came he took the money, and gave directions what was to be done when "Big Bill" arrived. These directions were carried out, and the person referred to took one hundred dollars of the notes, for which he paid thirty dollars in good money. Josiah Bright, referred to by the witness, is under bail on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money. The man who made the purchase is an agent in the secret service of the Treasury Department.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The following has been received by Collector Cummings:—

"Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Oct. 17, 1867.—SIR:—Since August 16, 1867, * * * the nature and effect of ground-rent deeds, such as are used in the counties of Philadelphia and Lancaster, has been more fully explained, and upon a re-examination of the question I am of the opinion that such deeds should be stamped at the same rate as other conveyances of realty sold, fifty cents for each five hundred dollars, or fractional part of five hundred dollars of the consideration or value. Thomas Harlan, Deputy Commissioner. To Alexander Cummings Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, Philadelphia, Pa."

SKATING.—The proprietors of the Skating Parks of Philadelphia have organized an Association for the purpose of establishing rules for the comfort and protection of their patrons, and, by unanimity of action, endeavor to furnish an additional amount of skating, have arranged the following prices:—Gentlemen's subscription ticket, $5; ladies' and girls' do., $3; boys, under twelve years of age, $3; single admissions, 50 cents, or three tickets for $1. The Board of Proprietors have made arrangements to display a signal ball at Sixth and Chesnut streets whenever there is skating. The following officers were elected:—President, R. O. Lowry; Vice-President, E. W. Bushnell; Secretary and Treasurer, E. D. Yates.

THE PLASTERERS' AND BRICKLAYERS' LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—A meeting of the plasterers' and bricklayers' laborers was held last evening, at the hall Eighth and Walnut streets, Patrick Keogh, President, in the chair. A constitution and by-laws have been adopted for the government of the association, which now numbers about three hundred members. It was resolved that the price to be asked for labor until the opening of the next building season should be $2·50 per day. Remarks were made relative to the interests of the association, and it was determined that no member should be allowed to work with those who speak disparagingly of the association.

ASSAULT.—About half-past 7 o'clock last evening a sailor named William Lewis was badly beaten about the head by James Huston, the proprietor of a tavern at Penn and Pine streets. The blows caused a scalp wound on the right side of the head about an inch and three-quarters long, also a small wound on the right ear. The injured man was taken to the hospital, and Huston was arrested and taken to the Union Street Station. He alleges that the blows were inflicted in self-defense. The injuries inflicted on Lewis were not considered to be dangerous. Lewis was intoxicated.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—Last evening, as Thomas Yemmons, an engineer at the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, was filling a gasometer with oxygen gas, for the purpose of experimenting with a magic lantern, an explosion took place, throwing him into a corner of the room and crushing his skull. He was dead when picked up. He leaves a wife and five children.

SEIZURES BY REVENUE OFFICERS.—The distillery of Mr. Louis Neff, Nos. 34 and 36 Haydock street, was seized yesterday by United States revenue officers.

A seizure was also made of thirteen barrels of smoking tobacco, for non-payment of tax, at the establishment of William Frechie, No. 70 North Second street.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

A GENTLEMAN coming to an inn in Ohio, and seeing the hostler expert and tractable about the horses, asked how long he had lived there, and what countryman he was. "I'm a Yankee," said the fellow, "and have lived sixteen years here."—"I wonder," replied the gentleman, "that, in so long a time, so clever a fellow as you seem to be have not come to be master of the inn yourself." "Ay," answered the hostler, "but the landlord is a Yankee too." This was very sharp, but all clever people ought to know that W. W. Alter sells superior coal, of all kinds, at his extensive yards, Ninth street, below Girard avenue, and the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

SHOOTING STARS.—Meteoric showers are promised us in profusion by the astronomers this winter, but people don't have the same confidence in astronomers' promises as in other people's, and it will be some time before they catch us a-napping again, or rather disturbing our naps to look out for stars to fall. The promise that everybody shall be pleased who buy their clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, First-class Clothiers, under the Continental, is much easier believed.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

EVERY FRIEND of the soldier ought to buy tickets to the grand concert to be given at Horticultural Hall, next February, by the managers of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers. Nearly a million dollars' worth of valuable presents are to be distributed among those who hold tickets. Stand not upon the order of buying, but buy at once.

WINDOW SHADES closing out at half price, at No. 713 Chesnut street.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 28 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Riley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Bickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3129 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 445 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car ton is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—We will secure one of those beautiful glass signs on the inside of the same cars.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, November 18, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

A SIMPLE, effective, and favorite remedy for the extirpation of NEURALGIA, Nerve Ache, and all other painful nervous diseases, headache, hysteria affections and prostration of the nervous system, is DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Apothecaries have it.

CURTAIN GOODS and Furniture Coverings closing out at a great sacrifice. We have again marked down our retail stock, as it must be closed out by January 1. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

WE ARE still closing out our immense stock of Lace Curtains at cost. Some great bargains left in Embroidered Lace, Application, Nottingham, and Muslin Curtains, at No. 723 Chesnut street.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Bs Merino and Wool Underwear.
Bs Merino and Wool Underwear.
Bs Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6·48 | MOON RISES.....9·43
SUN SETS.....4·42 | HIGH WATER.....5·02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 30
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Nov. 2
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 6
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Erin	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Ethiopia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Europa	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Bellona	New York	London	Nov. 15
Thames	New York	London	Nov. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 16
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 16
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	Nov. 16
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Nov. 19
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Nov. 23
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque M. E. Libby, Libby, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig Mary A. Read, Darrah, Portland, do.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, Norfolk, Rathburn, Stearns & Co.
Schr Polar Star, Smith, Norfolk, do.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Washington, J. T. Justus.
Schr Pauquuset, Wagles, Washington, do.
Schr Huntington, Clark, Boston, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Transport, Conley, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. T. Justus.
Schr J. L. Somers, Somers, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Conssesett, Gibbs, from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Lelpsic, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer May flower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Barque Queen of Scots, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.
Brig Charlotte, Stupel, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Bangor 12th inst.
Brig Olive, Harvey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Darien 6th inst.
Brig Circassian, Bunker, hence, below Boston yesterday.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 11th inst.
Schr W. E. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schr H. N. Skinner, Thrasher, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schrs C. Myrick, Montgomery, and Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 13th instant.
Schrs Wake, Gandy; J. C. Patterson, Corson; and E. R. Bartlett, Boyle, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.
Schr Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, for Georgetown, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.
Schrs Alice Ida, Mears, and E. English, Sipple, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schr George T. Thorn, Townsend, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs H. Crosbey, Potter, and W. Tice, Tice, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schr Hattie, Carter, from Bangor for Philadelphia, returned to Newport 14th inst.
Schr E. Waggatt, Richards, from Hadley's Point for Philadelphia, at Portland 13th inst.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, hence for Newport, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 13th inst.
Schr E. N. Naylor, Maynard, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schr Fred. Fish, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 13th inst.
Schr Minerva Wright, Bush, hence for Boston, encountered a severe gale on the 11th inst., 18 miles SE of Barnegat, sprung a leak, and was abandoned. The captain and crew were saved, and have arrived at New York.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23 mwf3m

MARRIED.

EVANS—FRIES.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. THOMAS M. EVANS to Miss ALMIRA B., daughter of George B. Fries, Esq., all of this city.

MARSHALL—FULLERTON.—On the 15th of July last, by the Rev. George A. Durborow, Mr. SAMUEL MARSHALL to Miss ESTHER FULLERTON, all of this city.

RUTHERFORD—SPROWLS.—On the 11th instant, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, No. 720 N. Broad street, Mr. WILLIAM G. RUTHERFORD and Miss MARY E. SPROWLS, both of this city.

DIED.

BELL.—On the 14th instant, Mr. JOHN BELL, aged 62 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1014 Montgomery avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLARKE.—On the 13th instant, ROBERT CLARKE, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George Hoofstitler, Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Interment at Friends' Burial Ground, Darby.

GUNDLACH.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, MARIA, wife of J. M. Gundlach, aged 40 years 5 months and 5 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, Whitehall, near Bridesburg, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

MARTYN.—On the 13th instant, JOHN MARTYN, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Washington Lodge, No. 59, and Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Morning Star Lodge, No. 79, A. P. A.; and Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. Fifth street, above Reed, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 15th instant, ANNA, wife of the late HANCOCK SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 105 S. Thirteenth street, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODWARD.—On the 14th instant, LYDIA A., wife of Edwin F. Woodward, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of C. A. Woodward, Mount Holly, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train leaves West Jersey Ferry, foot of Market street, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

TAILORS' GEESE OF THE BROAD OR NARROW Patterns, of a variety of sizes and well-finished Smoothing, Laundry, Polishing, Cap, Flounce and Ruffle Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

BRITANNIA, GERMAN SILVER, SILVER Plated, and Iron Tea and Table Spoons, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

COAL SCUTTLES, POKERS, SHOVELS, Tongs, Ash Sieves, Furnace Scoops, Axes, Wood Saws and Horses, Sheet Zinc, Mica and Door Springs, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths3p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators, also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

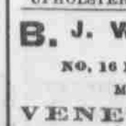
RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT, IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuths3p No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN. 2 22 3



BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila. 3 21 1m5p

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS,
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.
These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.
Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.
Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.
Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 23 2m8p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE, constantly on hand.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth4

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 14p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 28

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 3 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
"The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
IRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mws3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

DIMPFEL'S
PATENT STEAM BOILER.
NO EXPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.
Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.
11 7 thstuim] F. P. DIMPFEL,
OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 18, 1867.
F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.
Truly, yours, PUSEY BROTHERS,

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our disabled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.
Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPAULDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 563 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $500,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.
$661,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,000
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,000
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,000
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

The Proper Punishment of Crime in High Places.

If a man steals a ham and is detected, he is pronounced a thief, and sent to the penitentiary, but if a man steals a hundred thousand dollars he is a defaulter, and the chances of his ever seeing the inside of a prison are too remote to be taken into consideration. Is it not time, then, that this discrimination, "which shocks the moral sense, and is a bitter mockery of justice," should be obliterated? The consideration of this difference in the treatment of the various grades of criminals is called forcibly to mind by a charge delivered by Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court of Connecticut, to the grand jury of his court, when he sent before them certain bills charging officers of the national banks with defalcations. As the failure of national banks in various portions of our country is not such a rare occurrence, it renders the charge of the Judge of general interest, and as all the failures thus far have been due to unfaithful officers we will cite some of the sensible and certainly just sentiments of his Honor.

The law of Congress in creating these banks recognized the necessity of providing for dishonest officials, by declaring that any officer who should embezzle the funds of the association should be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to not less than five nor more than ten years' imprisonment. This punishment is severe, but not unnecessarily harsh. The officers of the banks possess certain claims to the position, which the Judge sets forth:—"They occupy places of trust and confidence conferred upon them for their intelligence and supposed integrity. They are men of good social standing, are raised by their salaries above want, and are removed from many of the temptations which assail those in the obscure and humble walks of life."

And inasmuch as their temptations are less, so much the more should their punishment be severe. There can be little said in extenuation and much in aggravation of such an offense. The character of the funds placed in the keeping of these officers is such as to render it sacred. The widow and the orphan deposit their sole support in the keeping of those who have a reputation for integrity. The hard-working man, the day laborer, place in the care of the banks the fruits of their toil. And for any one, under the plea of misfortune in a speculation, or any other excuse, to defraud those who most need all they possess, is an offense richly meriting ten years in the penitentiary. The Judge does away with all false sentimentality in the behalf of such, and aptly adds:—"yet the public and the victims are told that the high positions of the culprits, their attractive and manly qualities, their past unblemished reputation, or their eminent piety, or all combined, are such that those who have the earliest and freest access to the evidence of guilt do not desire their punishment, and cannot find it in their hearts to aid in bringing them to justice. If the moral sense of those most immediately interested in the management of these institutions is reduced to this sickly condition, it is quite time that a law were enacted declaring every officer, director, or stockholder of a bank, who has knowledge that a fraud has been committed upon it, and fails to make immediate complaint to the officers of the law, an *an accessory after the fact*, punishable by fine and imprisonment."

We like to see a high law officer thus denouncing sham sympathy, and desiring to deal out the due punishment to all, whether rich or poor. If the idea of those who thus shield the guilty is correct, or even to be tolerated, it will end, as the Judge says, in its being "*difficult to punish any except the friendless.* If high social position, or reputation for moral worth in the offender, is to shield him from prosecution, and release the members of the community from all obligation to uphold the enforcement of the law, courts of justice will soon be powerless to punish for any crime where a breach of trust is involved. For the respectable and intelligent are alone honored with great pecuniary trusts. It is to such men that the vast and varied interests of corporations are committed, and to exempt them from all penalties for embezzlement *is to license the crime*, without even the poor return of a revenue derived from those who practise it."

The extent to which this feeling is already carried is also well stated by the Judge, in an example which had fallen under his notice in his own Court:—"So demoralizing has the sentiment of the community on this subject become, that *offenders of the more respectable class begin to demand exemption from punishment as a right!* It is not long since that a man of education and prominence, notoriously guilty of repeated and extensive forgeries, while temporarily confined, or rather lodged, in the jail in this county, had the effrontery to denounce every one of his victims who hesitated to unite with him in suppressing the evidence of his guilt. He finally overcame all their scruples, and is now engaged in enlightening other communities on their moral duties, and in the enjoyment of the patronage and favor of society. But mark the contrast! About the same time, in the same city, an obscure, uneducated day-laborer forged a single small check, presented it at the bank, was detected, and speedily consigned to the State prison for a term of years."

This crying wrong and glaring injustice is not confined to Connecticut. It extends all over the country, and unless it be corrected the courts will sink into contempt, and the evils of anarchy result from the wronged people taking the law in their own hands. What is needed is that some example be made of an offender—an example so severe and notorious as will deter others from following in his footsteps. It rests with the people to correct the evil themselves, or see it increase, for increase it must with the growth of our prosperity. As the Judge concludes his able charge with a clear estimate of the serious nature of the offense, and its proper punishment, we give his words:—

"With the increase of wealth, and especially with the eagerness of our people to speedily become rich, and their growing fondness for extravagance and display, this evil will rot away every security against commercial dishonesty, and infuse its poison through the whole frame of society, unless the community adopt a higher standard of judgment and action in dealing with those who forfeit their integrity in places of trust. The man who takes the money of another by indictable fraud must be treated the same as the one who takes it by force. The man who robs a bank from behind the counter must stand upon the same level as the one who does it in front. At all events, the fact that by a false pretense of honesty he has obtained the confidence of others only to betray them, should not entitle him to occupy higher and safer ground than ordinary offenders."

Some Features of the Kansas Election.

The aggregate result of the election in Kansas upon the negro suffrage and female suffrage amendment is as follows:—For negro suffrage, 5995; against negro suffrage, 13,563; for female suffrage, 5043; against female suffrage, 13,498. At the same time an amendment was submitted disfranchising disloyal persons, and adopted by a vote of 9253 in its favor to 8603 against it. Among the *curious* features of the election is the choice of Colonel Jennison, the notorious "jayhawker" and "red-leg," as a representative from Leavenworth, the chief Democratic stronghold in the State. The Missouri radicals are enjoying a good deal of quiet sarcasm at the expense of their Democratic brethren over this result, as Jennison is extremely unpopular with the Missouri Rebels on account of divers and sundry visits he made in that State, at the head of his faithful retainers, during the war, resulting, it is charged, in an extensive exodus of Rebel stock, such as valuable horses, mules, etc., into Kansas. We find the following pleasant allusions to the affair in the Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal*, a staunch radical paper, published in the immediate vicinage of Jennison's most extensive achievements:—

"'Politics make strange bed-fellows.' Jennison, the 'red-leg,' is elected to the Legislature from the Democratic city of Leavenworth. Why don't the *Advertiser* howl with delight at this defeat of the radicals?

"DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—The Democracy are to have a jollification and a mass meeting at the Court house to-night over the election of Jennison, the Kansas red-leg, to the Legislature, and the defeat of a good radical. Their cup of happiness is full. Let all Missourians turn out."

There is an erroneous impression prevailing to the effect that Kansas is settled mainly with emigrants from the *New England* States. The early *free State* settlers were in good part from New England, and that element is still prominent in directing the career of the young State; but the majority of the settlers are Western and Southern men. Robinson, her first Governor, and Pomeroy, one of her first, and still remaining, Senators, were Massachusetts men. Conway, her first member of Congress, was a man of Southern birth; Lane was from Indiana; and Carney and Crawford, her successive Governors, are Western men; Wilder and Clark, successors of Conway in the House, were the former from New York, the latter from Massachusetts. The later emigration to the State has been very largely from Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. The people of the State are very strongly Republican, as opposed to anything that bears the name of Democracy, but they are very far from being up to the mark of impartial suffrage. Many of the Republicans are from the old slave States, and cherish a prejudice against the negro which it is difficult to eradicate. There has been, however, great progress in the public sentiment of the State. It was at one time as much as advanced Republicans could do to prevent the adoption of the infamous "black-law" system, which aimed at the total exclusion of colored people from the State, after the then fashion of Indiana and Illinois. A "free white" State was the demand of a large element of the Free-State party, and it was only defeated by the boldness and persistency of a few determined and influential leaders, who aimed at a higher and better destiny for the State, and happily achieved it.

We make these explanations to show that those who expected Kansas to take a more advanced position upon the suffrage question than that of the mass of the party elsewhere, calculated upon a false estimate of the political character of her people.

INCENDIARISM IN SCOTLAND.—While all England is uneasy about the Fenians, Scotland is troubled by incendiaries, who have been unusually active of late. They seem to prefer to burn barns and haystacks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.*]

THE IMAGINATION IS STIMULATED by the incense of flowers, and if ever there was poetry in perfume it is breathed silently and sooth ngly from Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," the most bewitching of all the fragrant preparations that chemic art has extracted from the floral kingdom.—*Portland Transcript.* 11

CONCERT HALL.

POPULAR LECTURES.

HENRY VINCENT,
THE ENGLISH REFORMER AND BRILLIANT ORATOR,
will deliver his Great Lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on
JOHN MILTON,
the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time; and
GARIBALDI,
and the Italian movement for Unity and Freedom.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, November 26 and 28, 1867,
At 8 o'clock P. M.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. No extra charge for reserved seats.

The sale of Tickets will begin on MONDAY Morning, 18th instant, at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT street. 11 16 25

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.,
OF
LONDON,
Having been prevailed upon to spend one more Sabbath in this city, will preach to-morrow as follows:—
10½ A. M.—Central Presbyterian Church, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.
3½ P. M.—Presbyterian Church, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.
7 P. M.—Green Street M. E. Church, GREEN Street near Tenth.
8½ P. M.—Bethel M. E. Church, SIXTH and LOMBARD Streets. 11

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. T. B. STOCKTON, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow, 3½ P. M., by Rev. H. L. HOWARD, Subject—"Dead and Yet Alive." Union Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, 7½ P. M. Cordial invitation to all. Come and help us.

REV. ROBERT LOWREY, PASTOR of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the second sermon of the series before the Young People's Association, at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, above Eighteenth, on Sunday evening, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Armed, yet defeated."

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, corner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Anniversary exercises of the Sabbath Schools at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by the Rev. POINDEXTER S. RENSON, D. D., Rev. R. H. ALLEN and others. Singing by the children. The public are cordially invited.

"THE HEAVENS DECLARE THE GLORY OF GOD."—A sermon on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MARCH, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Ex-Governor Pollock's Congregational Bible Class at 9½ A. M. Sabbath Schools at 2 P. M. Strangers welcome.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—THE second of the series of sermons to Medical Students, by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. WATSON, at ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, below Spruce, on Sunday Evening next at 7½ o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for Students.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Sermon To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., and in the Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. NEWMAN HALL, D.D., of Surrey Chapel, London.

THE REV. C. A. TRUSDELL, OF Iowa, will preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. JOHN LANAHAN, D.D., of Baltimore, at 7½ o'clock.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE next Sermon to the Young on "Bible Wonders," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-Morrow Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., will preach in this Church To-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. D. CARROW, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come and welcome. The seats are all free.

LUTHERBRAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Sts.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. At 10½, Rev. S. PARK. At 7½, our Pastor—"Shall we know each other in Heaven?" Pews free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Services To-Morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. TREADWELL WALDEN, Rector.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Sabbath service by the Pastor elect, the Rev. B. L. AGNEW, at 10½ A. M and 3½ P.M.

ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Tenth.—Divine service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH, THIRD, below Walnut street.—Services To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ in the evening.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. HYDE, of Vermont, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Rev. Dr. FURNESS will preach To-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock and Rev. H. G. SPAULDING in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. W. S. CAMPBELL, AT SOUTH WARK ENGINE HALL, THIRD Street, above Washington, Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, Evening preaching by Elder BURBANK.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. BEAUMONT.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. IJAMS.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, FRANKLIN, above Brown. Rev. C. T. KELLOGG, of New York, To-morrow at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 2wstf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
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THE NEW ART.
PHOTO-SCULPTURE.
STATUETTES AND BUSTS OF EMINENT MEN FROM LIFE.
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NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.,
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Gen. U. S. Grant, statuette and pedestal, price.....$20
Gen. U. S. Grant, smaller do do..... 10
Admiral Farragut, statuette and pedestal..... 10
Beautiful Busts of the above..... 5
Call and examine. 11 14 tuths3t

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 1m

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Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
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An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
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MANAGERS.
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CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
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FINE ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
Both of French and German Manufacture.
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Beautiful shades of.....PURPLE
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Ladies will find this the finest assortment and Choicest Colors in the city, and offered at such prices as will insure rapid sale. E. H. & Co. 11 14 th2t

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"Snow Berries" "Rainbows for Children," "Grimm's Goblins," "Starry Flag," "Breaking Away," "Shamrock and Thistle," by Oliver Optic, and "Queer Little People," by Harriet Beecher Stowe.
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CHROMOS! CHROMOS!—DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
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Every article enumerated will be found exactly as represented; and no person who visits "Hoyt's Novelty" will be urged to buy. Every reasonable facility for examination will be afforded to visitors, whether they wish to purchase or not. It is the desire of the proprietors that ladies and gentlemen should visit their stores and depart without feeling that an obligation to purchase had been incurred. Salesmen receive a salary sufficient to enable them to show goods FREE OF CHARGE, and should visitors wish to leave without purchasing, excuse for so doing will be unnecessary.
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" "	1864	131·00
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(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.),
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CHOICE ALMARIE GRAPES
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New Bethlehem Buckwheat.
NEW
WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
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PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

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Are now opening an elegant assortment of
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For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu3t4p

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Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia, Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia, Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia, Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia. *At Tower Hall, At Tower Hall, At Tower Hall, At Tower Hall.*

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia, Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia, Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia, Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia, *At Tower Hall, At Tower Hall, At Tower Hall, At Tower Hall.*

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE WAY TO TEST SAFES.

PASSING A FIERY ORDEAL.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

A very destructive conflagration occurred in Charleston, S. C., a few days since, which burned several extensive stores on East Bay, among which was one occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Getty, the well-known shipping agents.

The Charleston *News* says:—

"In the hottest of the fire was one of Herring's safes, which came out, as usual, triumphant over its fiery foe. Messrs. J. & T. Getty have reason to congratulate themselves that on opening their safe yesterday afternoon, they even took out their bank bills and checks uninjured. We would advise our friends in need of safes to try one of Herring's. They have proved themselves in our very midst thoroughly fire-proof."

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

The Charleston *Courier*, in giving an account of the same fire, makes the following editorial remarks:—

"We saw, during the fire, a Safe in the second story, which seemed in great danger, but learning it was one of Herring's, we felt sure that Messrs. J. & T. Getty's books were all to be saved, and we were right, for on opening the Safe yesterday afternoon it was found that little injury was done by the fire. We were glad to see our friend Getty draw out his package of 'greenbacks' all 'at par.' Papers lying loose in pigeon-holes were not even discolored by the fire. We congratulate Messrs. Getty on their luck in having one of Herring & Co.'s Safes."

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Principal Office:—

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 627 CHESNUT Street.

TWO FINE NEW CHROMOS are just announced from the establishment of L. Prang & Co., of Boston. They are numbered 25 and 76 in their catalogue, and are entitled respectively "Under the Apple Tree" and "Rest on the Roadside." These two splendid pictures are intended for companion pieces, and are after oil paintings by Niles, who has achieved a high reputation for a happy rendition of scenes in childlife. The first represents a boy who is happy in contemplating the contents of a barrel under an apple tree; while the other pictures a little girl reposing by the roadside, amongst the rocks and shrubbery, with a peculiar express on of childish innocence and meekness on her bewitching countenance. These handsome and attractive chromos are each 7 by 9 inches in di mension, and the price of the pair is but $5.00. They are for sale by G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, and Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

$2 TO $60. WANAMAKER & BROWN. Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price; cut in every style; ready made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

$12 TO $50. Overcoats. — Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Pilots, etc. Largest variety in city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market sts.

$12 TO $45. Business Suits. — Both foreign and domestic goods, excellent styles, S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown.

$20 TO $60. Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market sts.

$6 TO $20. Boys' Suits, for school, home, and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown. Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.

$7 TO $25. Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in variety of styles. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.

$2 TO $4. Shirts, Underclothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every kind at small advance above cost. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall Great Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see Third Page.

SIMON—HAILEY.—On the 11th instant, by Rev. R. J. Carson, Mr. JACOB S. SIMON, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, and Miss ANNA C. BAILEY, eldest daughter of Joseph Bailey, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

REED.—Suddenly, at Chestnut Hill, on the evening of the 15th instant, MARY L., wife of William B. Reed.

Funeral service at the Church of St. James the Less, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$107 25	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881,	
$109 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862,
$131 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864,
$126 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865,
$153 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & Jly
$154 25	do.	do.	5-20s of '67,
$89 75	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s,
$161 25	do.	do.	7 3 10 Cy, June issue.
$165 25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 5 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—A series of sermons is now in course of delivery before the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. We notice in their list the names of some of the most prominent divines in the denomination. Rev. Robert Lowry, of Brooklyn, will deliver the second of these sermons to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Armed, yet defeated." To render the service additionally attractive, the splendid quartette choir connected with the church have consented to sing some of their choicest selections. The whole service will doubtless be unusually interesting, and the house a crowded one.

At 7½ o'clock on Monday evening next, the Rev. Andrew Culver will be formally installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on German street, below Third. The Rev. R. H. Allen, of the "Old Pine Street Church," will preside on this interesting occasion. The Rev. Daniel March, D. D., of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, will deliver the sermon, while the Rev. William T. Eva, of the Bethesda Church, Kensington, will deliver the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. E. B. Bruen, formerly pastor of the German Street Church, the charge to the people. Mr. Culver commences his pastoral duties to-morrow, preaching in the morning and evening.

The Rev. George W. Smiley has resigned the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church, at Eleventh and Wood streets, and is to be succeeded by the Rev. Mosely H. Williams, of Terryville, Conn. The new incumbent will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-morrow.

The new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, Hestonville, has thus far cost $7500, but only $2000 remains unpaid.

During the month of October, the receipts of the Evangelical Education Society amounted to $1449 78, and the receipts of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, from October 1 to November 12, reached $515 17.

During the week commencing on Monday, November 25, a grand fair in aid of the First Presbyterian Church of Mantua will be held in Horticultural Hall.

On Tuesday evening next, the fifth anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, will take place. The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of New York, will deliver an address on the occasion.

Some time since a number of persons were excluded from membership in the Eleventh Baptist Church of this city, while a number of others were suspended. At their call a council was assembled, consisting of eighty-three delegates—of whom thirty-four were ordained ministers—representing twenty-eight churches of the denomination in this city. The Rev. William Cathcart presided, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That while we recognize the independence of the churches, and disclaim all right or desire to control the action of any individual church, we also recognize the broad principle by which as Christians we are bound to counsel and advise either individuals or churches when an appeal for such counsel and advice becomes the only method of redress.

Resolved, That, after a careful examination of evidence which we deem sufficient in its relation to the case of the bre hren and sisters who have called us together, we unhesitatingly declare that we find no just cause for their exclusion or suspension; and we hereby adjudge them worthy of membership in any Bapt st church.

Resolved, That in the refusal of the Eleventh Baptist Church to partic pate with us in our deliberation, although cordially invited so to do, as well as in the manner in which their refusal was conveyed, we have a right to feel aggrieved, and we earnestly invite them as brethren beloved to reconsider their course, as well as the style of their communication.

Several Methodist pulpits will be filled to-morrow by prominent divines, who have been in the city during the week to attend the anniversary of the Church Extension Society. The appointments for the morning service are as follows:—St. George's Church, Rev. Dr. J. G. Bruce; St. John's, Rev. Dr. Crary; Wharton Street, Rev. Dr. Lanahan; Fifth Street, Rev. Dr. Martin; Trinity, Rev. Dr. Trusdell; Spring Garden Street, Rev. Dr. Kynett, Corresponding Secretary of the Society; Cohocksink Church, Rev. Dr. Mitchell; Haines Street, Germantown, Rev. Dr. Stark. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Kynett will preach in the Nazareth Church, Thirteenth street, below Vine.

The Rev. G. Van Aken, of Philadelphia, has received and accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Church of Freehold, New Jersey, and will enter upon his duties in a few days.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., of Surrey Chapel, London, in answer to the great demands of our citizens for an opportunity to listen to him, both in the pulpit and on the platform, has again arrived in this city. To-morrow he will preach four times, as follows:—At 10½ A. M. in the Central Presbyterian Church, at Eighth and Cherry streets; at 3½ P. M. in the Presbyterian Church at Seventh and Spruce streets; at 7 P. M. in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Green street, above Tenth; and at 8½ P. M. in the Bethel (colored) Methodist Church, at Sixth and Lombard streets.

BURGLARS.—William Simpler and James Murphy were taken in charge, last night, and committed for a further hearing by Alderman Pancoast, charged with burglary. At a late hour on Thursday night Officer Jeandelle saw them working at the door of a beer saloon at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, and when he approached them they started on a run. Officer Morgan was near, and the two started off for the burglars. The latter officer, seeing that they were likely to escape, drew his pistol and fired at them, but without hitting either. During the chase, one of the burglars threw a heavy jimmy at Officer Jeandelle. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

REV. NEWMAN HALL'S LECTURE this evening is one that will be of special interest to all who are interested in missionary labor in Philadelphia or elsewhere. The Rev. Dr. Hall will give a vivid and instructive account of his missionary efforts in London, which have resulted in untold good, gathering thousands into the the Sabbath schools and prayer-meetings—many of these becoming missionaries themselves. Those who would enjoy a rich treat should avail themselves of this opportunity, as this will be his last lecture in our city.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—This morning, on motion of James R. Booth, Esq., Mr. John F. McDevitt was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in the Courts of this city and county. Mr. McDevitt has been connected with the journalistic profession in this city for a number of years, as a phonographic reporter and editor. Now that he has taken farewell of the scissors, paste-pot, and pen, we give him a friendly salutation at parting, and wish him all success in his new profession.

WOULD TAKE IT.—An individual, named John George Prichard, entered the store No. 241 N. Water street, this morning, and picked up a bag of corn. He was proceeding to leave with it, when one employed in the store requested him to lay it down. He compiled, and went out. In a short time he returned, picked up the bag again, and left. The employe followed him to Front and Race, and handed him over to the custody of an officer. Alderman Hurley committed him in default of $600 bail.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—This morning about five o'clock, a crate of straw, standing in the midst of others, before Frank's auction store, on Noble street, near Second, was found to be on fire. Had it not been speedily extinguished, a serious conflagration would have resulted. The Sergeant of the Second District arrested one John Kennedy, on the oath of a citizen, who swore that Kennedy affirmed that he had set the crate on fire. Alderman Toland committed the accused in default of $1000 bail for a further hearing.

HENRY VINCENT, Esq., the popular English orator and reformer, is again announced to lecture in this city, on the evenings of November 26 and 28. The lectures will be given in Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the subject of the first being "John Milton, the Scholar, Poet, and Patriot;" and the last, "Garibaldi and the Italian Movement for Unity and Freedom."

ASSAULT.—Mrs. McCauley lives in the third story front of No. 775 S. Seventh street. Yesterday William Larue was, with a friend, in an adjoining house, and, while there, he heard a scuffle. Going out he found Mrs. McCauley, as is alleged, pounding some other woman. He, in turn, pounded and kicked her, for which he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Beitler.

GENERAL PETER LYLE, we are happy to be able to state, is improving as well as could be expected, notwithstanding the report to the contrary which gained credence yesterday afternoon. His fractured limb is rapidly healing, and in a week it is anticipated by his friends that he will again be up and able to attend to his duties.

THE DEATH of the estimable wife of William B. Reed, Esq., of this city, is announced.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—This morning at an early hour, William Malony, telegraph operator in the Third District Station, was startled by some one crying "help and murder!" while going home. He started for the place from which the sound came, and found a woman, at Sixth and South streets, who told him that she had been assaulted by a man. While talking to her, a man named McCan came up stealthily behind the operator, and striking him upon the head with a blackjack, knocked him senseless to the pavement, and then made off. Some of the neighbors carried Malony home.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—We publish elsewhere the correspondence between some fifty of our leading citizens and Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, the eminent Philadelphia cantatrice, relative to a grand complimentary Concert to be tendered to the latter, at Concert Hall, on the 3d of December. Mrs. Schimpf has done a great deal to popularize music in our city, and to encourage a proper and even exalted musical taste among our young people, and she deserves the most generous benisons of our citizens.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—George W. Holmes, Jr., residing at the La Pierre House, was before Alderman Jones yesterday, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from Agnew & Co., No. 839 Chesnut street. He was bound over in $800 bail to appear at the next term of Court.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Yesterday afternoon $5 was received at the Mayor's Office to aid Mrs. Fuller and her children, who travelled on foot from Lynn, Mass., to this city, to reach her friends at Norfolk. Are there not other persons who can send in a subscription for the same purpose?

SUPPOSED SMUGGLERS.—Three negroes, hailing from Cuba, named Emanuel Martinman, Antonio Montanique, and Benito Podin, were arrested in the Fifth District on the charge of smuggling cigars in their carpet-bags. Alderman Swift committed them.

RAGS.—Joseph Stall was taken in custody on Dock street for stealing carpet rags. The theft was discovered when the rags were offered for sale by two little boys. Alderman Morrow committed him.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—Last evening, a special meeting of Councils was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of repaving and grading Market street, between Front and Second.

President B. F. Archer in the chair.

Thomas C. Knight, North Ward, said:—Mr. President, a culvert has been laid on Market street between Front and Second streets, and the thoroughfare, consequent upon excavating a place for it, is in a very bad condition. Numerous connections have been made with it by the owners of property along there. The grade does not correspond with that below Front street. It needs repairing, and would cost almost as much to do that as to repave and grade it. Therefore I beg leave to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Street Committee of the North Ward be and are hereby authorized to grade and repave Market street, from Front to Second street.

A petition from a number of residents along the line of the proposed improvements, praying that Councils would order the work to be done, was received.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Pierson (South Ward) presented a petition for a public lamp, to be placed at the corner of Broadway and Division streets.

It was received, filed, and referred to the Lighting Committee of the South Ward with power to act. Adjourned.

MORE BURGLARIES.—The burglars having suspended operations in Camden for about two weeks, commenced their depredations again on Thursday afternoon, by entering the house of Edward S. Pierson, No. 322 Cooper street, during the temporary absence of Mrs. Pierson, and carrying off $50. A large lot of clothing had been packed up ready for transportation, but the thieves were evidently frightened, as they decamped without it.

In the evening of the same day they effected an entrance into the house of B. F. Becket, No. 116 Elm street, and although they searched the house from celler to garret, did not take anything away. The supposition is that they were frightened off.

A NOISY IRISHMAN.—Patrick Doyle, a son of the Emerald Isle, who is in his element when he has plenty of the "cratur," was arrested last evening by Officer Mortland for insulting females on Line street, in the South Ward. Pat, as usual, was drunk. Unlike most men in an inebriated condition, he saw single instead of double. He imagined two females were one, and that one was his wife, whom he is in the habit of beating. He did not strike either of the women, but the threats he uttered, caused his incarceration in the lock-up. He had a hearing before Mayor Cox, and was fined.

CAMDEN WATER.—The hydrant water which the residents of Camden are obliged to drink at the present time, is not only bad in the extreme in taste; but there is very little of it. The capacity of the water works is either entirely inadequate to supply the demand, or else those who have charge of them are endeavoring to see upon how small a quantity of the aqueous element a population of twenty thousand souls can sustain life.

NEW CULVERTS.—Culverts are being laid on Pine and Benson streets. They are rapidly approaching completion, and the residents in the neighborhood will not be troubled any more with water in their cellars.

A RARE CHANCE.—$2000 FOR A THIRD interest in one of the best inventions of the age. A fortune can be made in a short time, with little capital. Further information at No. 619 Walnut street, Room No. 12, for one week. 11*

LOST—IN GOING FROM NINETEENTH and Arch streets to Seventeenth and Pine streets, a Child's Gold PIN BREASTPIN, with a bar across it. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 1714 PINE Street. 11 14 3t*

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867. CAPITAL.....$100,000. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10. Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1018 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 144 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 203 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 31 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1522 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.

Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer, No. 130 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

10 12sm3mrp

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Attorney, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch.

Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators. s 11 5 7 9 11 12 13 16 18 20 23 24 26 28 30t

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale—Fifty or One Hundred Acres, Bristol pike above the seven milestone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Factory, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER No. 619 LOCUST St. [11621*

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with Three-story Back Buildings, No. 2017 ARCH Street. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 11 16 3t*

THIRD EDITION

A MYSTERY IN CLEVELAND.

Steamer Burned in New York This Morning.

Later Commercial News from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Three o'clock Report of Market.

LONDON, Nov. 16—3 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; U. S. 5-20s, 76 10-16; Illinois Central, 85¼; Erie Railroad, 48.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16—3 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—3 P. M.—Cotton and Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 55s. Tallow, 44s. 3d. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 16—3 P. M.—The markets are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16—3 P. M.—Petroleum, 45f.

A Shocking Mystery.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—Mr. Gregory, the photographer located on the public square, was found in his rooms this morning with his throat cut, and a girl whose name is unknown. Both were dead. The girl had been shot. Nothing explanatory of this mystery is known as yet.

Steamer King Philip Burned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer King Philip, owned by Messrs. Palmer & Skelton, laden with grain, took fire about 9 o'clock this morning, at the dock foot of Norris street, Jersey City, and burned to the water's edge. The loss is about $30,000.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113¼@113¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅝@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106⅛@106¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅜@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 102¾@102¾.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅝@105¾. Market steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Girard College Case—Injunction Refused.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Brewster.—This morning Judge Allison delivered the following opinion, disposing of the Girard College case:—

Richard Somers Smith vs. Charles E. Lex, James J. Boswell, *et al.*, Directors of Girard College, and William H. Allen, defendants.

The bill filed by the complainants prays:—

First. That it shall be decreed that the Board of Directors of Girard College have no power to remove the President of the College except for cause assigned.

Second. That the removal of the complainant, without notice and without cause, was unlawful.

Third. That the choice of William H. Allen as President of Girard College was unlawful, because there was no vacancy, and because he was so chosen through favor and intrigue.

The bill charges that some of the defendants intrigued to have complainant removed from his office of President, to which he had been elected on the 16th day of May, 1863, and labored to procure the election of persons as directors of said college pledged to effect said removal, and that defendants Boswell, Truman, and Gill gave such pledges.

In the 10th section of the bill declarations hostile to the complainant and assignment of improper motives are charged against the defendants, and declarations which are set up as evidence of intrigue, and of a corrupt exercise of power and discretion confided to them as directors of the charity established by the will of Mr. Girard.

These charges of corrupt combination, intrigue, motives, and declarations of dislike and hostility to complainant are denied in the affidavits of those of the defendants who voted on the 15th day of September to declare vacant the office of President vacant from and after the first day of November, 1867, and by whose vote W. H. Allen was elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Major Smith.

They each severally affirm that they acted in good faith, and because they believed the removal of President Smith was necessary for the best interests of the College.

It is also denied that at the time of the election of complainant any promise or assurance was given to him by the Board of Directors that he should hold the office of President of the College through life, or during good behavior.

The affidavits read in answer to this application for a special injunction deny all the material charges of intrigue, conspiracy, corrupt motive, and promise or assurance given to complainant, and if the motion was to be disposed of upon these grounds, it is sufficient to say it would have to be refused; these allegations, if they constitute such an equity as would under any circumstances justify our interference by special injunction, are completely set aside by these affidavits.

It is equally clear that the first two prayers for relief are answered by the presentation by the complainant of Exhibit "A" appended to the bill. This exhibit contains a specification of the reasons which induced the passage of the resolution declaring the office of President vacant, and is in the following terms:—

That the administration of the College has not evinced hearty sympathy for the orphan children under its care, nor a reasonable respect for the interests and feelings of their relatives and friends.

That its discipline has been harsh and tyrannical.

That the injunction of the founder to "found and foster a pure attachment to republican institutions" had not been held sacred.

And that the institution should be so managed "as to exhibit a more thorough and willing obedience to the wishes and intentions of the directors, as expressed by their resolutions adopted from time to time, or by the code of rules made for the government of the College."

The complainant, therefore, brings into Court as part of his case the evidence that his removal was for the cause assigned in the preamble to the resolution declaring vacant the office of President. Nor upon general principles do we think it material that his removal was without notice or a trial, the office of President of the College being a ministerial office, and not of the essence of the corporation. A mere ministerial officer, appointed *durante bene placito*, may be removed without any other cause than that the pleasure of those who appointed him is determined. In these cases the right to remove is incidental to the right of appointment. Wilcox vs. Corp., 223, 254. The principle is recognized even where the appointment is "for life" or "during pleasure." Dighton's case, T. Ray, 188. Rex vs Cambridge, 2 Show, 70; Rex vs. Canterbury, 11 Modern, 403; S. C., 1 Strange, 674.

In Argle and Aymes on Corporations, chapter 12, section 7, it is laid down that a ministerial officer is not entitled to notice, and if those who have the power of amotion elect a new officer, this act is of itself an amotion of the former officer, without a declaration of his amotion. So far has this doctrine been extended that it has been held that it would not alter the result if those who voted for a new officer were under the impression that they were electing him to a vacancy, and would not have voted for the amotion of his predecessor.—1 Strange, 134; Cowper, 413; 2 Term Reps., 777.

The only question which remains is as to the power of the Directors of the College, *under the will of* Stephen Girard, to remove an officer of the institution at their discretion. If the will forbids it, the general principle must give way. Such a power is denied to the Directors by the averments of the bill, and it is upon this ground, chiefly, that we are asked to restrain by special injunction the further action of the defendants in relation to the removal of the complainant, and the installation of William H. Allen as his successor.

If under the will of Mr. Girard and the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia we entertained a doubt of the power of the Directors of the College to remove the officers of the institution at the discretion of the Directors, we would, notwithstanding such doubt, be compelled to refuse a special injunction, regarding the question as no longer an open one, upon the authority of Field vs. Haines, *Legal Intelligencer* of Nov. 1, 1867.

This case settles the law upon the proposition now under consideration conclusively against the complainant, and has given a construction to that portion of the will upon which he relies in support of the present motion. It is a binding authority on this Court, and requires us to refuse the special injunction prayed for.

Under the ordinance of the city of Philadelphia of September 16, 1847, the Directors are authorized to elect the following officers, instructors, and agents for the institution, who shall severally hold their offices during the pleasure of the said Directors. The ordinance then makes provision in the same section, the sixth, for the election of a President, a matron, and a steward, defines their duties, and fixes their compensation.

The seventh section authorizes the election of female teachers and governesses.

The eighth provides for the election of physicians, and the ninth section provides that, "in addition to the foregoing officers, teachers, governesses, and physicians, the Directors may employ a janitor, a gardener, and servants.

I refer to the language of this ordinance for the purpose of showing the application of the principle, settled in the case of Field vs. Haines, to the one before us. And this is called for, because, at the argument, Field vs. Haines was attempted to be distinguished from the case of the complainant on the ground that Field, who was steward of the college, was not an officer of the institution. This point, however, falls out of the question under consideration, when by reference to the ninth section of the ordinance of September 16, 1847, it is clear that the "foregoing officers" alluded to, are the President, the matron, and the steward, as distinguished from governesses, teachers, and physicians. A steward, by the terms of the ordinance, is as much an officer of the institution as is the President. Field and Harris is therefore, on principle, the very case which the complainant has brought up for decision.

The judgment of the Supreme Court settles:—

First, That by the terms of the ordinance those who are elected under it hold during the *pleasure* of the Directors.

Second. That there is nothing in the will of Mr. Girard that forbids the removal of officers and agents of the College at the pleasure of the Trustees of the Charity.

Third. That to the administrators of the trust is committed the exercise of a discretion in determining the number of persons to be employed, and when the need exists that the places of instructors, teachers, assistants, and other necessary agents," selected by the Directors, shall be supplied.

I may be allowed to say that, in my opinion, no other conclusions than those above stated can be rightly deduced from the will of Mr. Girard. A contrary opinion as to its true intent and meaning would be subversive of the government of the institution, an overthrow of its proper authority, and therefore fatal to its best interests, if not indeed to its existence.

But the question will suggest itself, Are the Directors of the College, or the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, who are the trustees of this charity, wholly independent in their action, and beyond the restraint and control of the law? The answer may be promptly given in the negative.

The remedy in a case of gross fraud or abuse of trust is to take the trust from the offending trustee, whether a corporation or an individual fill the office, and vest it in other hands. Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 6 Wheat. 676. The Society, etc. vs. New Haven, 8 Wheat. 464, and 6 Conn. R. 532.

The act of our own Legislature of February 17, 1818, the acts of 1825 and 1828, give express authority to the courts to call to account and remove trustees holding property for religious, literary, and charitable purposes, as well as trusts generally. And under the chancery act of 16th of June, 1836, every case of trustee for charitable use is within the power of the courts of Pennsylvania as fully as the chancery of England.

The Commissioners appointed to revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania, in their report, say:—"so far as regards the appointment, removal, or discharge of Trustees, our Courts have the same powers as the Chancery, and may exercise them in the case of charities as in other cases."

In Whitman vs. Lex, 17 S. and R., 88, decided in 1-27, it was held that by force of our common law the principles of the statute of 43 Eliz., chap. 4, as applied in chancery in England, obtain here. The same point was decided, and the doctrine of Whitman vs. Lex affirmed, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Vidal, et al., vs. the City of Philadelphia and the executors of Stephen Girard.

It would be a waste of time to multiply authorities upon this point, and those cited are referred to for the purpose of showing that this charity is fully protected by the law, and that the power of the Court is ample to control, and if the case required it, to remove the Trustees, and appoint others to administer the trust. This is apparent from the question of the jurisdiction of the Court to interfere in the form in which it has been invoked, which it is unnecessary now to decide.

It is proper for me to add that the affidavit of William H. Allen denies fully the charge of having solicited the defendants to vote for him for President of the College, and to say further, that if he had done so, it would be no ground for granting an injunction against him.

Injunction refused.

Upon application of William B. Mann, the Court fixed for the hearing of the election cases the 21st of the month. The Judges decline to refer the cases to an examiner as yet, because it would be better for them to be before the Court at least two days, in order that the questions of law should be decided as they arose and the examiner should be able to proceed afterwards without running to the Court for information.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court to-day.

In the cases of the Commonwealth ex rel. Charles Gormley and Michael Kelley vs. Commodore Selfridge before reported, Judge Peirce read the opinion of the Court, discharging the boys. He cited many authorities in support of the doctrine of a concurrent jurisdiction in the State Courts in cases of illegal entitlement.

The jurisdiction had been exercised by the State Courts ever since the foundation of the Government. The doctrine was affirmed by the Constitution of the United States, which instrument guaranteed that the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended unless in times of invasion, rebellion, etc. The habeas corpus meant by the Constitution was that of the State Courts; for at that time the State Courts were the only ones in existence, the United States Courts not having been established until two years afterwards; therefore they had no inherent jurisdiction over these cases, but only that which was acquired by statutory enactment.

The opinion was quite lengthy, and, as was before stated, cited a long list of authorities in its own support.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Dr. William Rasch vs. the sheriff. This was a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the relator for his discharge from a charge of larceny. Dr. Rasch testified that the relator was his assistant, and had been with him for two years, and had free access to his study, and had charge of it, and received patients during his absence.

He, Dr. Rasch, had three Five-twenty bonds of the issue of June 30, 1865, which he placed under a pillow at night and locked up in a secretary in the study during the day; there was only one instance that he could remember of his having forgot to remove the bonds from his bed to the secretary, and then they were put by his servant in February, March, and April, 1866, he was attending a patient at Chestnut Hill, and usually left the city in the 4 o'clock train in the afternoon, so that he could return about 7 o'clock, in the meantime leaving the relator in charge of his study.

He saw his bonds, as best he could remember, about the last of March; and missed them at Easter; before he had accused the relator of the larceny, the latter said, if he were prosecuted for this affair he would "make the prosecutors sweat;" he then placed the case in the hands of Benjamin Franklin, of the Detective force; the numbers of the bonds were; 7856, 7858, and 7479, and there was only one series of them; in the secretary with these bonds were stocks, nominally of the value of $150,000, which were likely to attract the attention of an ordinary burglar; but these were not disturbed.

Mr. Franklin testified that upon receiving the case into his hands he made an examination of the secretary, and found that the lock could not have been opened by a skeleton key. The relator then said he had no knowledge whatever of the bonds; the bonds were advertised, and notice of them issued to the brokers; they were not heard from until the following September, when notice was received from Washington that one of these bonds had been presented by an insurance company; it was traced from the insurance company to Nicholas Bowen & Co., Wall street, and a check was received from them, bearing the relator's signature.

The relator acknowledged the signature, and said he had received the check for collection from one Otto, whose signature was also endorsed upon it. He said he had Otto's address, but never produced him.

The hearing was continued until next Saturday, in order to have Mr. Bowen from New York, whose testimony, it was said, will be very material.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Thomas Parry vs. The Sheriff. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from a charge of embezzlement. The evidence established the fact that the relator was the Secretary elect of the Welsh congregation at Twelfth and Filbert streets, and had charge of its books, goods, etc. A division in the congregation took place, and the relator held the articles in his custody on behalf of one party, and refused to deliver them up to the opposite party when a demand was made. He was therefore discharged.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 8, and 11 P. M.

Leave

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXLVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

COMPILED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

CREAM OF THE LONDON COMIC PAPERS.

From Punch.

HENRY W. IOWA TO A. C. LONDON.

"To my Pan-Anglican compeers,"
(Writes parting I.O.W.A),
"I owe a debt of gratitude,
Which I can ne'er repay.
As I can't pay, from I.O.W.A!
Accept this I.O.U.—
That ritual poison England's Church
If unchecked, will undo."

MOST SCRUPULOUS.—We know a man who keeps such a strict watch over his tongue that he will not even allow himself to talk against Time.

ASPECT OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON IN AUSTRIA.—*Beast*-erous.

PROH PUDOR!—The West Country *News* says that "proceedings are to be taken against a churchwarden, who turned a woman out of church because he saw her refreshing herself from a spirit bottle." There is only one set of churches in which her conduct might be extenuated—those by *Pewgin*.

A HINT TO YOUNG PARSONS.—Stoles, Chasubles, Dalmatics, Copes, Albs, *et id genus omne*—a very bad in-vestment.

THEATRICAL.—Miss Menken is to reappear as "Mazeppa." Playgoers are startled by the bare announcement.

THE DIFFUSION OF IGNORANCE.—A modification of the once popular song has been suggested by the following announcement:—

"BISHOP COLENSO.—It has been decided by the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge 'that in the Society's Almanac for 1868 no mention be made of the Diocese of Natal.'"

Let us, therefore, sing as follows:—

Oh! no, they never mention it;
Ignored the place must be,
Their books are now forbid to name
That once Colonial See.
From Guide, and List, and Almanac,
'Tis banished by their set,
And when they force a smile from us,
They fancy we forgot.

They tell us it is nothing, now;
Tabooed by Dr. Gray;
But ah! they could not disendow
Colenso of his pay.
The Bishop holds his own, and he
Is like to hold it yet;
And though they never name his See,
We never shall forget.

AN OLD SAW NEW SET.—What can't be endured must be caricatured.

A "NEAT" DRINK.—Spruce Beer.

MOTTO FOR THE "OPEN CHURCH SOCIETY."—Proh-Pew-door!

"REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES."—Photographs of children.

From Judy.

Self-Evident.

LAST MAN—This can't be my hat, surely?

SERVANT—Yessir, that's your 'at, sir.

L. M.—Quite sure?

SERVANT—Oh, yessir, quite sure, sir.

L. M.—Well, then, hanged if I haven't been and taken some other fellow's head.

Queries.

Ought a hair-dresser to be a cook?—Certainly not.

Ought a gardener's wife to have anything to do with rakes?—Hoe dear no?

The lady who was driven out of her mind has since recovered a little bit, and given the reins to her fancy.

QUID RIDES.—*On dit* that the Emperor of the French has just sent a handsome present to a tobacconist in London who had showed him kindness during his exile. May not this be regarded as the reverse of *quid pro quo*?

FROM LIVELY TO SEVERE.—Coming home from dinner late to one's wife.

A SUGGESTION.—From the public experience of the Court of Bankruptcy for the last twelve months, it is suggested that in future limited liability companies be designated as *Unlimited Lie-Ability Companies.*

"A NATION'S GRATITUDE."—A most painful and indecorous affair is the recent scandal about Mrs. Lincoln and the late President's goods and chattels. In order that posterity may know how the memory of "Honest Old Abe" has been respected by his country, Judy suggests that the following epitaph should be inscribed upon his monument:—

Here rests Old Abe, upon the lap of earth,
A man who was to fame—not fortune—known;
He served and loved the land that gave him birth,
Till murder sternly marked him for her own.

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere;"
He gave his country all he could—his life;
He gained from every honest eye a tear,
But didn't gain provision for his wife.

A CLINCHER.—Doctor (to Tailor, petulantly). No, sir; I will not have it. I'll return it on your hands.

Tailor (meekly). Ah! Doctor, you ought to be a happy man.

Doctor. Why?

Tailor. Because you never have any of your bad work thrown on your hands.

From the Tomahawk.

A NICE LAIRD!—Lord Stanley tells us that he has not yet closed the Alabama question, but that he hopes with the help of "the great peacemaker, time," to do so. We presume that when the additional penny is added to the income tax to pay the little bill, a monument will be erected to Mr. Laird, of Birkinhead, for having deserved so well of his country as to build the vessel. If all those far-seeing members of the House of Commons who cheered him when he proclaimed the pride he felt for his share in the matter subscribe to the memorial, it will be worthy the occasion.

From Fun.

A Fenian Anthem.

BY A HEAD CENTRE.

Richt shoulthers, bedad! (That's yer left, Terry Brierley!)
Kape on marchin', me boys, right away widout cease,
'Tis a moighty fine noight, and it's darkness entirely—
Let's go to the barracks to shoot some perlice.
Sure we've come all the way from Amerrikey, honeys,
To lead yez to freedom and tache yez yer dthrill—
Likewise for the sake av collectin' yer moneys—
We'll take yer last shillin's, me boys, av ye will!

Av coorse, boys, ye'll thrust us, although we we are strangers—
And thin, since our lives is such precious ones, sure,
Ye'll not moind, whin there's any apparence o' dangers,
Av our safety's the very first thing we secure.
Thin, onward to freedom, onward so bould now,
O, be off, thin, and starter all Saxons yez find—
But, yez see, since the nights is oncommonly cowld now,
We'll look arter yer money and jist stop behind.

Whist! Trayson among us?—a Saxon is pris'nt
St'thrike one blow for Freedom and Liberty's sake!
Rimimber, my hayroes, ye're armed and he isn't—
We're sthrong, too, an' many, an' he's one an' wake.
But since yez moight fetch them perlice wid the shindy—
Ere this great act of justice to Ireland yez do,
Just wait till yer leaders has got out o' windy,
Sure, we're safe now—so go it, me boys!—phillilloo!

BIRTH.—On the 9th instant, at Printing House Square, the *Times* of a joke. Quoting the opinion of Kohl, the German traveller, it observes:—

"Kohl, the German traveller, remarks that owing to the discolored water from the bogs, and the tawny hue of the bogs themselves, Ireland is as much brown as green, and might as well have been called the Topaz as the Emerald Isle."

Granting that an Irishman has a strong affection for a drop of the crathur or (rather, perhaps, *and*) a bottle of Dublin stout, it is surely stretching the p'int to dub a whole population Topaz.

VERY CHILDISH.—A pious lady of our acquaintance always takes her boys to Samuel Brothers for clothes, on the ground that the juvenile department must be conducted by the Infant Samuel.

A NICE YOUNG MAN FOR A SMALL TEA TRADE.—The Liverpool *Daily Post* contains an advertisement which seems to suggest that to "travel in tea" is scarcely a less difficult matter than to travel in Abyssinia:—

☞ WANTED, A MAN OF STRONG AND robust physical constitution to Travel in the Tea Trade; one not at all of a nervous or susceptible temperament, but capable of standing any quantity of abuse the modern school of grocers and tea dealers may inflict upon him.—Address, etc.

It would seem that among the extras charged at the "modern school" of tea dealers, the proverbial twopence for manners is not included. This is to be regretted, for it will afford ground for the revival of the old and heartless joke about gross abuse and grocer language. We entreat the tea dealers and grocers to take warning, and amend their ways. Let them remember that the world now has its Heyes-on their Pekoe-dilloes!

"TUPPER'NCE MORE, AND UP GOES, ETC."—We have been inundated with letters asking us to inform their writers what is the correct sum to give to the Tupper Testimonial. We think—more especially as it is stated that no account of the money will be rendered—that a tupper-ny subscription will be the best thing under the circumstances.

A GOOD HAUL.—Two friends of ours went out fishing off Margate the other day. They only caught one pla(i)ce, but that was a big one—the bottom of the channel.

"EVERYTHING by turns and nothing long"—A kaleidoscope.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.—How did Mr. George Peabody write his six-figure cheoques for the benefit of the London poor? With sympathetic ink.

BOTANICAL.—Horticultural journals report that the tallow-tree of China has been successfully transplated to the Punjaub. Would not Greece be a yet more congenial soil?

OUR STARS!—The savants of the British Association have pronounced that aerolites and meteoric bodies are the results of "dissipated comets." Although we knew the celestial luminaries were up all night, we were not aware that they were of dissolute habits. We ask, therefore, in the deepest anxiety, whether the constellation Sirius is a "Jolly Dog" star?

From the Tomahawk.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—When some very strong complaints were made about the diet in Irish prisons last session, the authorities indignantly asked, "What is all this stir about?" Little enough, it would seem, to judge from the following statement:—"At Nass Gaol the diet is about a pint of 'stirabout' for breakfast, some more stirabout about 10 o'clock in the evening and a pound of bread, and then nothing more till breakfast next morning."

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WITT.—A Mr. Witt is sending round, by way of inducement to subscribe to the restoration of an unknown church, an offering of a small black cat in velvet, which he is pleased to call "a little wiper." It smacks much more of the "old sarpint."

A HINT TO THE FENIANS.—"Summonses have been issued for a Cabinet Council on the 5th proximo." Here is a chance for an Irish Yankee Guy Fawkes! Perhaps he had better spare his powder, for leave Ministers alone, and they will soon blow up one another.

THE DANCE IN ABYSSINIA, OR THE BALL AND THE BUFFET.—It will be refreshing, after the *sand which is* in the desert, to have the Negus handed to our tried troops.

—What is the difference between a watchmaker and a gaoler? The one sells watches and the other watches cells.

—The following letters in the alphabet are more studied than the others—for instance:—

A Farmer minds his.....Hays
An Apiarian minds his.....Bees
A Bishop minds his.....Sees
A Lounger minds his.....Ease
A good Coachman minds his.....Gees
A Butcher minds his.....Aitches
An Optican minds his.....Eyes
A Draper minds his.....Ells
A Tailor minds his.....Hems
A Poulterer minds his.....Hens
A Hosier minds his.....Hose
A Market Gardener minds his.....Peas
Billiard Markers and good Actors mind their.....Cues
A Grocer minds his.....Teas
An Economist minds his.....Ex's
And Idiots should always mind.....Wise heads

EPIGRAM

ON A RECENT CHANGE IN THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Victor resigns himself to eat
Imperial threats or rebel *lazzi;*
But selfishly objects to meet
The resignation of Ratazzi.

To Clairvoyants.

We have heard of "looking into" a man; and it would seem that the police authorities believe to the fullest extent in such penetration of sight as a not uncommon gift among her Majesty's lieges. What else would induce the guardians of the public peace to issue those curiously minute descriptions of the missing Fenians, Kelly and Deasy, which refer to marks as profoundly hidden as the men who carry them? Not content with the enumeration of teeth which are absent from the side or back of the jaw, where the deficiency is concealed, or with the reference to scratches on those parts of the limbs which are always covered by clothing, the writer of the bill which promises a reward of £300 to the informant who shall aid in the capture of the fugitives, actually alluded to a large scar "inside the belly" of one of them. Now the notion of searching the abdominal interior of a concealed Fenian captain for a cicatrice could never occur to the mind of mortal policeman, if that mind were not thoroughly imbued with transcendental theories of human vision. We hope that some clairvoyant will speedily earn the £300. At present the difficulty seems to be in reconciling the visibility of Deasy's intestines with the invisibility of Deasy.

Epigram.

"A lady robbed recently in Westminster Abbey complained of her loss to the Verger, who merely said:—'Oh, that is very likely; ladies should not carry purses in a place like this.'"—*Vide Papers.*

A Pan-Anglican Synod again should assemble
The Establishment's honor to clear from this smirch;
Pious ladies—small wonder!—will learn with a tremble
"They'll be robbed if they carry a purse into church."

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.—Port wine leaves its mark on the nose; water, on a bank note.

Piquant Pellets.

—Jinks and an acquaintance were on the beach the other day and heard the screaming and giggling of some young ladies who were preparing to bathe in the surf. Jinks' friend asked what occasioned so much noise in the bath-house. "Oh," replied Jinks, "it is only some belles peeling."

—When a sportsman fires into a covey of partridges he makes them all quail.

—There is one thing among many in this life to try men more than any other. It is a—jury.

Inducements.

The proprietors of some American papers are so prosperous that they now hire subscribers to their papers. A New Hampshire editor and proprietor takes the lead in liberal inducements, as follows:—

Subscribers to one copy of the *Cancer* will be presented with one box of petroleum blacking. This is a very superior article; it will black boots, stoves, or may be used as a hair-dye. (For testimonials from leading clergymen, statesmen, and bootblacks, see advertising columns of the *Cancer.*)

Subscribers for two copies will receive a box of sardines.

Subscribers for five copies will be presented with a pair of iron-clad spectacles with glass eyes, warranted to suit one age as well as another.

Subscribers to ten copies will be entitled to a patent adjustable bootjack, which can also be used as a corkscrew, coffee-mill, or inkstand.

Subscribers for twenty-five copies will receive a marble bureau with a mahogany top to it.

Subscribers for fifty copies will receive a seven octave sewing machine with the Agraffe attachment.

Subscribers for seventy-five copies will receive a bass-wood suit of furniture.

Subscribers for one hundred copies will receive a burial plot, with an order for tombstones, to be delivered when required.

Subscribers for five hundred copies will receive a nomination for Congress.

Subscribers for a thousand copies will be presented with a farm in New Jersey, fenced in and mortgaged.

The President's Serenade.

"The Heart Bowed Down by Weight of Woe," was the melancholy air played by the band at the serenade to Mr. Johnson, on Wednesday night. We understand that if he had not retired so suddenly and unexpectedly, the following programme would have been faithfully performed:—

"Mother, I've Come Home to Die."
"The Pirate's Chorus."
"I Wish I was in Dixie Land."
"I Have a Silent Sorrow Here."

DEAD MARCH IN SAUL.

"Bobbin Around—Bobbin Around."
"Carry Me Out and Bury Me Decently."
"And the Devil Ran Away with the Little Tailor Boy, with the Broad Cloth under His Arm."

OLD HUNDRED.

The whole performance to wind up with the popular and enthusiastic chorus of
"We All got Drunk in Jersey."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsmtim OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

☞ YOUNG MEN who need to improve their handwriting, have superior advantages for doing so at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT STREET, corner of Seventh. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Terms for Penmanship, three months, $10. [11 15 2t

☞ REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., Will Lecture in MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Subject—"MISSIONS TO THE MASSES." Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, on and after Thursday morning, and at the Hall on Saturday evening. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission 25 cents. 11 13 4t

☞ OFFICE PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 409 WALNUT Street, second floor, Philadelphia, In pursuance of a resolution passed at a Stockholders' Meeting of the Parker Petroleum Company, and by order of the Board of Directors, the real estate of the Parker Petroleum Company, consisting of three hundred acres of land, more or less, situate at or near the city of Titusville, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and lying upon both sides of the plank road leading from Titusville to Pine Creek Bridge, bounded on the north by land of William Barnsdall and F. H. and Isaac Weed on the east by John Watson, south by land formerly owned by Robert McCray, on the west by land formerly owned by Patrick Kerr and Brown, and being that part of the land of the late Samuel Kerr, deceased, now owned by said Company, together with all buildings, engines, tubing, tools, etc., property of said Company, subject, nevertheless, to all lease or leases now on said property. The above will be sold on the premises, Crawford county, on THURSDAY, 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 P. M. Terms made known at sale. 11 9 83t ROBERT THOMPSON, Secretary.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office. 11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. B. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year. D. H. MULVANY, 11 14 20s* Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1867. The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the State tax on their shares, now payable according to the recent advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, has been assumed and will be paid by the Bank. B. B. COMEGYS, 11 11 6t Cashier.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company. Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, President of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m 4p*

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices. Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m 4p

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 wsdm S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4. Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 1uths]

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 S. THIRD Street, 9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

GARDNER & FLEMING, COACH MAKERS, NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 25

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA STEAM PUMP AND TOWING COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to report upon the petition to dissolve the said corporation, and to settle its affairs, was filed in the said Court on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1867, and unless exceptions are filed thereto before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1867, the said report will be confirmed, and the corporation accordingly dissolved. By order of the Court. T. O. WEBB, 10 24 ths 8t Pro-Prothonotary.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, 3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN, S.E. Corner of FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1732 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

114 and 116 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Company, AT (95) NINETY-FIVE, And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July. We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price. We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers and Dealers in Governments, 11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*

JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier, 5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES, CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER 10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Office A. A. Q. M. and D. C. State of Georgia, ATLANTA, GA., NOV. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by Dandridge street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON, A. A. Q. M. and D. C., Bureau R., F., and A. L. 11 11 15t

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, 11] PHILADELPHIA

THE MYSTIC ROOM.

BY ELLEN MITCHELL.

Would you enter? Here is the rusty key.
Does it turn in the lock?—what stays your tread?
You are pale with terror! awe-struck you see
In that mystic room the uncoffined dead.

Turn the pall aside from his silent face;
It has never yet been touched with decay;
You are shivering, trembling: this gloomy place
Is so cold, shut out from the light of day.

How long since he died? One year ago
I dragged this corpse from the sight of men;
Oh, God forgive me, I loved him so!
An idol of clay, I knew it then.

He had held me tranced with his traitorous tongue,
Had wooed me with his treacherous eyes;
To the very core my soul was stung
By the falsehood wearing such a guise.

I gave him the trust of early youth,
A wealth of tenderness laid at his feet;
Was it strange I could not doubt his truth,
When thralled securely by his deceit?

Ah, well, he died! How sudden you start;
I almost fancied I heard you groan,
Do you know this room? It is my heart;
The corpse you gaze on is your own.

It will never stir—you need not weep;
Unmoved I mark each tear you shed;
The harvest you sowed you now must reap:
I loathe the living—I loved the dead.

'Twas a cruel blow. Ah, had you known,
Your nobler self by your deed was slain,
You had pitied then the stifled moan,
Wrung forth from one who had loved in vain.

The past has perished. Give me the key.
There are haunting shadows in this room,
Away, away, from my presence flee!
What is it you ask? You know your doom.

The African Judge.

Alexander, of Macedonia, came, one day, to a distant province of Africa rich in gold. The inhabitants went to meet him, carrying baskets full of gold and fruits.

"Do you eat these fruits?" said Alexander; "I am not come to view your riches, but to learn your customs."

So they led him to the market, where their chief judge held his court. Just then a citizen stepped forth, and said, "O, Judge! I bought of this man a sackfull of chaff, and have found in it a considerable treasure. The chaff is mine, but not the gold; and this man will not take it back. Speak to him, O Judge, for it is his."

His adversary, also a citizen of the place, answered, "Thou art afraid lest thou should'st retain something wrong, and I not fear to take it from thee. I sold thee this sack, including all that it contains. Keep thine own. Speak to him to this effect, O Judge!"

The Judge asked the first if he had a son. He answered, "Yes." He asked the other if he had a daughter, and he also answered, "Yes." "Friends," said the Judge, "you are both honest people; unite your children to each other, and give them the newly-found treasure for a marriage dower. This is my decision."

Alexander was astonished when he heard this sentence.

"Have I judged unrighteously," said the Judge of the distant land, "that thou art thus astonished?"

"By no means," answered Alexander; "but in our country it would have been otherwise."

"And how?" inquired the African Judge.

"The disputants," replied Alexander, "would have lost their heads, and the treasure would have come into the hands of the King."

The Judge smote his hands together, and said, "Does the sun shine with you, and does Heaven drop rain upon you?"

Alexander answered, "Yes."

"Then must it be," he pursued, "on account of the innocent animals that dwell in your land; for over such men ought no sun to shine, no heaven to rain."

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
6-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUTS,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
61 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodations for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6 No. 105 JONES' Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,696 90	
On Fire Risks	153,090 11	
		$813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,303 00
		$1,149,992 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803 79	
On Fire Risks	136,342 51	
		$743,146 30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc		105,445 09
		$848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11	
Fire Losses	68,854 95	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Reinsurances	40,935 34	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,090 72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc	20,618 59	
Expenses, etc	17,082 43	
		$608,545 21
		$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 20
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
5,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cents. Loan	4,270 00
7,500	100 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
261,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,900 00
$1,101,400	par. Market value	$1,102,802 20
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5676 00 Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	$100,317 10
	Cash in Drawer	198 51
		103,315 62
		$1,507,905 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No. certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	I. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 13t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. **1867.**

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 23 6mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 18.

Capital		$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus		946,713 98
Premiums		1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS.

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 3

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER..$1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.	

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 23 MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders;
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de Ilme.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recivimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1221 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thsta

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

REAL ESTATE SALES.

POSITIVE SALE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, No. 1331 LOCUST Street.
On MONDAY, November 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that elegant four-story Residence (Picton stone front) and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Locust street, at the distance of twenty feet eastward from Sixteenth street, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Locust street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with said Sixteenth street 90 feet, including a 3-feet wide alley on the rear end thereof, together with the free right, use and privilege of the said alley, in common with the property adjoining on the north. Was erected in the very best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, in suites of three rooms deep, opening into each other with wide folding-doors, first floor elegantly painted en fresco. Laundry, kitchen, cellar paved with flagstones and large provision vault under pavement in yard, first and second floors deadened, and roof made non-conducting, finished throughout in superior style with extra conveniences; heater, range, two bath rooms, two water closets, etc. etc., and is in perfect order. Location is one of the most desirable in the city, surrounded with first-class improvements.
Clear of all incumbrance.
One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage if desired.
Can be seen between 12 and 2 P. M., upon application at the office of
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 9 2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE, No. 1723 ARCH Street.
On MONDAY, November 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that elegant three-story brick residence, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the northerly side of Arch street, at the distance of 149 feet eastward from the east side of Eighteenth street, in the Tenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Arch street 24 feet 6 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width northwardly between lines parallel with said Eighteenth street 144 feet, including on the rear end thereof the easternmost part of an alley of the width of 4 feet north and south, which leads into said Eighteenth street. Together with the free right, use, and privilege of the said alley in common with the owners or occupiers of the adjoining properties forever. Has wide hall, large sales parlor, 40 feet deep, attics, and three story double back-buildings. Was erected and finished throughout in the very best manner, with extra conveniences, furnace, two ranges, large pantry, with hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, two water closets, linen closet, etc. etc., and is in excellent repair.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 9 2t No. 508 WALNUT Street

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY S. W. corner of SPRING GARDEN and THIRTEENTH Streets.
On MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain four-story brick messuage or tenement, with three-story double back buildings and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the southwesterly corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets, in the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Spring Garden street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on Thirteenth street 100 feet to Whitehall street—three fronts; has large saloon parlor, with handsome marble mantel, two large offices with brick fire-proof and private entrance, dining-room, kitchen, sitting-room, bath-room, store-room, and six chambers. Has heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, etc., etc. Was erected in a substantial manner, and is in excellent repair. Is suitable for a physician or professional gentleman, and an excellent business location.
$6000 may remain on mortgage if desired.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 9 2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WITH SIDE YARD, No. 503 FRANKLIN STREET.
On MONDAY, November 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that handsome three-story Brick Residence, with three-story double back buildings and Lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Franklin street, at the distance of 26 feet 7 inches northward from the north side of Buttonwood street, in the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Franklin street 23 feet, and extending thence eastward between lines at right angles therewith, in length or depth on the north line 85 feet 8½ inches, and on the south line 84 feet 6¾ inches. Has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, sitting-room, bath-room, store-room, and six chambers. Was erected and finished throughout in the best manner, with every convenience—heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, etc., etc., and is in perfect repair. Immediate possession given.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 9 2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
SEVEN MODERN BRICK DWELLINGS, SIXTH STREET, ABOVE YORK.
On MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All those seven certain three-story brick dwellings, together with the lots or pieces of grounds thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Sixth street, at a distance of 83 feet 4 inches northwardly from York street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; each containing in front or breadth on said Sixth street 16 feet 8 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width, eastwardly, 136 feet 10½ in. to Fairhill street. Houses are built in cottage style, with piazzas in front; two story back building; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; bath-room, range, water, gas, etc.
Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $120.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 9 2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

VALUABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, 19th of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mansion House and Farm situated in the borough of Princeton, in the State of New Jersey, 326 acres of arable Land, two hours' ride from New York or Philadelphia. The railroad trains run seven times a day. The Mansion is a comfortable frame structure, two stories and an attic, 13 rooms, large kitchen, commanding an extensive view towards the Heights of Monmouth and Neversink Hills, a distance of thirty miles; the lawn shaded with evergreen trees and hedges; large garden, with a variety of fruits and berries. Out-buildings consist of two tenant houses, two barns, stabling for eighteen horses, carriage house, granary, smoke-house, two large corn-cribs, etc.; one acre of woodland at the southern extremity of the farm, where runs a never-failing stream of water, and also the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Also, a Stone Quarry and a Brick Yard, with kiln, sheds, and tools; six acres of superior clay, free from stones, and burns red, like the Philadelphia pressed brick. The balance of the land is loamy and well watered, shaded, and fenced, and is a high state of cultivation. The railroad station is about half a mile distant. The front of the farm (about 1700 feet) is on the main street. Several elegant private residences adjoin the property; very desirable as an investment. Forty acres might be sold within five years for building lots, leaving the balance clear of cost and enhanced in value.
Terms easy, and not more than a third will be required in cash, and the balance will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Possession, if required, within ten days after the purchase.
S. ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
11 13 wa 21 PRINCETON, N. J.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1f JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $800 per month which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
9 7 1f PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1229 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 22

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 606 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
November 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 14 3t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 16 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 13 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [11 13 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
November 21, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 13 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 22, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. A [11 16 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h
Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—
ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1331 Locust street.
ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 140 feet deep, No. 1723 Arch street.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 628 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 10t
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, three-story double back buildings, and every convenience, No. 503 Franklin street.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, S. W. corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets; four-story brick residence, with offices, and lot 20 by 100 feet; three fronts.
SEVEN MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, with every convenience, Nos. 2410, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423 N. Sixth street, above York. [11 9 7t
GERMANTOWN—A HANDSOME DOUBLE-POINTED STONE RESIDENCE, with every city convenience, and large Lot of Ground, corner of Chelton and Wayne avenues.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
November 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—
SECOND STREET, south of Master—Business Stand, brick Store and Dwelling.
SEVENTH STREET, No. 773 (South)—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTY-NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, S. E. corner—Hotel and Stables.
SIXT

GOLD DISCOVERY.

Rich Vein of Quartz Found in Mercer County—A Yield of $5000 to the Ton—The Vein One Hundred Feet Below the Coal Level.

WEST MIDDLESEX, Mercer county, Pa., Nov. 13.—The workmen employed by Colonel James Hemphill in sinking a shaft for ore or coal, struck a vein of rock strongly intermixed with a substance at first supposed to be sulphur. Upon examination of the rock by Colonel Hemphill and his superintendent, Mr. Mills, and after severe tests, they pronounce it to be gold of a superior quality, and capable of yielding five thousand dollars to the ton. The rock is about the same as that in which the Greene county gold is said to have been found, and lies about one hundred feet below the coal level in this basin.

Bank Entered by Burglars—Six Thousand Dollars Stolen.

HANOVER, O., Nov. 13.—On last Friday night some burglars entered the bank of Lodge, Zipernick & Co., of New Lisbon, O., and entered the vault, from which they took about six thousand dollars. The money did not belong to the bank, but to private parties, who had it there on deposit. The losers are not as able to bear it as are the bankers themselves. The burglars are supposed to be the same who blew open the safe in Columbiana, ten miles distant, the night before. There is no clue to them.

Printing One Thousand Years Ago.

An extraordinary discovery has been made of a press in India. When Warren Hastings was Governor-General of India, he observed that in the district of Benares a little below the surface of the earth, is to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous woolly substance of various thicknesses, in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of this, went out to a spot where an excavation had been made displaying this most singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper for the purpose of further research, they laid open a vault, which, on further examination, proved to be of some size, and to their astonishment they found a kind of printing press set up in a vault, and on it movable types placed as if ready for printing. Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there, for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect it appeared probable that the press had remained there in the state in which it was found for at least one thousand years. We believe the worthy Major, on his return to England, presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it, and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese had been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ, many years before Faust and Guttenburg invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans to know that, while they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age on gems and stones, and of course the taking of impressions of them, they should have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

CURTAINS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

11 7 thstu10 NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuths3mrp

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, November 18, 1867,

THE READING ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 4 P. M., arriving at Reading at 6:45 P. M.

THE POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M., arriving at Pottstown at 7:05 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY PASSENGERS

Taking the Reading Accommodation Train will arrive at Downingtown at 6:20 P. M. 11 15 6t

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

9 23 tuthsarp J. G. FULLER.

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S

GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS,

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M TO 5 P. M., AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7½ TO 10 P. M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION ISSUED ONLY BY

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 thsto PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 8m PHILADELPHIA

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

PITKIN & CO.,

9 24 1mrp] Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF FIRST-CLASS WORK on hand and made to measure.

The best material used in all our work.

BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality, always on hand.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 2rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths'

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

9 28 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

ONE MILLION CENTS WORTH, AND OVER, OF CLOAKINGS.

LIGHT
CHINCHILLAS.
LIGHT
HYDE PARKS.
LIGHT
NORWALKS.
LIGHT
WHITNEYS.
LIGHT
VELOURS.
WHITE
CLOAKINGS.
DARK
CLOAKINGS.
BLACK
CLOAKINGS.

Together with about ONE MILLION CENTS worth of BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, bought since the recent immense decline. [9 7 stuth

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

928 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 wam]rp NO. 928 ARCH STREET.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 amwsf

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

*MOW (SWMIS)

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN,
SILVER FOX,
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED,
DIAMOND CLOTHS,
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES,
TRICOT CLOTHS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
ENGLISH WHITNEYS,
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS,

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS,
BLACK DOESKINS,
FINE OVERCOATINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS,
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts,

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,
COMFORTABLES,
WORSTED QUILTS,
LINEN GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 1J1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4ft] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Flannels, very cheap.
Domet Flannels, 18½, 20, 25, 28, 31 cents.
Heavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 25 and 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 28, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 65c.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
A large assortment of Blankets, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 81 cents, and $1.
Plain all-wool Rep Poplins.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins,
Plaid Poplins, very cheap.
Best makes American Calicoes, Delaines, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap
Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
One lot of Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, at 25c., worth 37½ cents.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 33 cents.
Ladies' full regular made Unbleached Hose, 31 and 37½ cents per pair.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

9 23 smw 1J1] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1·25 a pair.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLINS

AT 62½ CENTS.

$1·00 all-wool French Poplins reduced to 75c.
1·25 " " " 87½c.
1·50 " " " $1·00.
2·00 " " " 1·25.

RICH PRINTED ALL-WOOL POPLINS,

CHOICE STYLES, at 65c. COST $1·25.
1 CASE MOTTLED POPLINS,
CHOICE COLORS at 25c.. COST 55c.
GOOD QUALITIES OF DRESS GOODS at 16c.
Great Bargains in all kinds of Dress Goods.
OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

BARGAINS IN LYONS VELVETS,

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

500 LADIES' SILK SCARFS, HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED, at 50c., COST $2 TO IMPORT.

$ 9 Velvet Cloth reduced to $5·50.
12 " " to 7·50.
12 " Beaver 8·50.

Ladies' Cloakings of all kinds at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

1t NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

23. BARGAINS! 23.

At the Cheap Store,

No. 23 N. NINTH STREET.

A job lot of SOILED BLANKETS, Cheap.
CLOAKING CLOTHS to suit all tastes, at very low prices.
A Few of those IMPORTED CLOTH SACQUES LEFT.
BEST CALICOES IN THE MARKET, 12½ cents.
A fine assortment of DELAINES, at 18½ cents.
MUSLINS, FLANNELS, AND LINEN GOODS, very low.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY.
BLANKET AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MERINO POPLINS, AND A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS, AT OLD TIME PRICES.
Just received, a full line of BALMORALS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

F. SCHUELLERMANN,

11 9 2St No. 23 North NINTH Street.

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER AT VERY LOW PRICES, FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, VERY FINE AND CHOICE SHADES OF SILK POPLINS.

ONE MORE INVOICE OF IRISH POPLINS.

STRIPED SILKS AT MUCH LOWER THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

BLACK, BROWN, MODE, AND QUEEN'S GREY SILKS, IN VARIETY.

LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES AND DELAINES.

GAY PLAID ALL-WOOL POPLINS, DESIRABLE STYLES.

ONE LOT NEAT ALL-WOOL SHAWLS $2·50.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, AND LADIES' CLOAKINGS, A LARGE STOCK. 8 9tf

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets,

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS,

Will open on MONDAY MORNING the cheapest and most desirable lot of Dress Goods yet offered this season,

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

1 case Poplin Alpacas, 28 cents—worth 50 cents.
1 case French Plaid Poplins, extra cheap.
1 case Black Alpacas, from 31 cents to $1.
1 case Black Delaines, double width, very cheap.
LADIES' CLOAKING, DOUBLE WIDTH.
GENTS' CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
A cheap Auction lot for Men's and Boys' wear.
CALICOES, CALICOES.
Splendid styles only 8 cents, worth 12½c.
Magnificent styles for 12½, 14, and 16 cents.
MUSLINS.
A right good Muslin for 8 cents.
Sheeting and other Muslins accordingly.
Balmoral Skirts in great variety.
FLANNELS from 12½ cents upwards.
COME AND VIEW OUR PRICES.

9 18 stf] EVANS & PHIPPS.

N. B.—A large lot of KID GLOVES just received of the most elegant colors ever seen—very cheap.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

PANTALOON STUFFS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 24s

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, Nov. 18,

1000 Pieces Striped Poplins,

REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS TO 25 CENTS.

REDUCED FROM 75 CENTS TO 37½ CENTS.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

AT [11 16 stuths3t

Half the Former Prices.

CARD.

TO RETAIN THE REPUTATION OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT AS A

CHEAP STORE

IN THE PRESENT EXCITEMENT IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE,

WE HAVE MADE IT A PRINCIPLE TO HAVE OUR STOCK AT PRICES TO MEET ANY COMPETITION WHICH MAY ARISE.

OUR LOCATION, AND THE MODERATE EXPENSES IN THE PROSECUTION OF OUR BUSINESS, ENABLE US AT ALL TIMES TO OFFER INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS.

CHOICE COLORS.

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRENCH MERINOES, 75 CENTS.

FRENCH MERINOES, 87½ CENTS.

FRENCH MERINOES, $1.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

FROM AUCTION, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains,

PITKIN & CO.,

10 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 27 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in the market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m